

# GAZETTE

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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GENERAL INDEX.



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# GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

## BOMBAY GAZETTEER SERIES.

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- Akbar** : Emperor of Delhi (1573-1604), favours the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; interferes in the affairs of the Dakhan and favours the claims of Burbán Martiza's brother (1588), *id.* 623; overruns Khándesh and blockades Asirgad (1599); takes the fort and sends the King of Khándesh prisoner to Hindustán (1600), *id.* 624; struggles with the Secodías, I, pt. i, 140, 207, 211, 220; marries Miran Mubarak Khan's daughter at Mándu (1564), *id.* 396; takes Surat in 1573, II, 72; Cambay passes to (1573), VI, 218; conquers Gujarát (1573), VIII, 293; belief about, IX, pt. i, 442; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; his quarrel with the Mirzás (1571), *id.* 10; his conquest of Gujarát (1573-1574); slays Jhujhár Khán, *id.* 12; *id.* 14; conversion of, to the Pársi faith (1578), *id.* 190 and note 4, 197 note 2; attempts the capture of Bassain and Daman, XIII, 453; Aurangzib's son, rebels (1697), I, pt. i, 290; sails from Kájpúr for Muscat (1686), X, 360, 377.
- Akbarpur** : the palace at, built by Nasir-ud-din of Málwa (1500-1512), I, pt. i, 365.
- Akdia** : a petty state and a village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Akeri** : place of interest in Sávantvádi State, X, 463.
- Akhalkop** : town in Sátára District, temples, fair, XIX, 447-448.
- Akham Lobána** : of Bráhmánábád, asks help of the King of Hindustán, I, pt. i, 519.
- Akhari-chatr-shambah** : Sunni holiday, IX, pt. ii, 140.
- Akhar** : See Safar.
- Akhatrij** : or Akshayatriya, hol'day, IX, pt. f, 23 note 5; *id.* 66; *id.* 157; *id.* 170; *id.* 269; *id.* 313; *id.* 336; day for worship of bull, *id.* 374.
- Akhlo** : Nandi or godho, Shiv's carrier, IX, pt. i, 374.
- Akho** : celebrated Soni metaphysician of Ahmadabad, IX, pt. i, 201.
- Akhund** : private house-hold tutor, IX, pt. ii, 176 note 1.
- Akka** : Sacrifice, rite of, IX, pt. ii, 158. *See* Sacrifice.
- Akkadevi** : elder sister of the Western Chálukya King of Jayasimha II; governs Kisuknd (1021), I, pt. ii, 435, 437; lays siege to the fort of Gokák, *id.* 439; mother of Táyima-deva, the Hángal Kadamba parince, *id.* 564.
- Akka Nágamma** : Basav's (1100-68) sister and Vijjal's wife, XXIV, 119.
- Ak-khazár** : or Fair Khazár, division of Khazárs; said to be white Húnas; their appearance, IX, pt. i, 473.
- Akkivat** : siege of, by Parasharamphau (1777), XXI, 384; village in Belgaum District, fort at, *id.* 510.
- Akkuka** : brother of Prachanda, I, pt. i, 129.
- Akloli** : in Thána District, tomb at, XIV, 56; hot springs, *id.* 374.
- Akluj** : town in Sholápur District, Aurangzeb at, General Wellesley halts at (1803), XX, 288, 407.
- Akola** : in Ahmadnagar District, sub-divisional survey, XVII, 483-89; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, soil, climate, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, markets, trades, crafts, survey, changes, *id.* 587-92; town, temples, *id.* 711-12.
- Akota** : village near Baroda City, I, pt. i, 125.
- Akráni** : pargana in Khándesh District; held by a Rájput after the decline of Musalmán power; taken by the Peshwa (1817); by the English (1818), I, pt. ii, 633; teak forest in, XII, 19; petty division, position, boundaries, aspect, hills, water, climate, people, trade, roads, history, *id.* 421-24; fort, *id.* 431.
- Akrurésvara** : modern Anklésvara, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Akrut** : timber tree, XXV, 121.
- Aksáli** (Agsali) : caste of goldsmiths in Kánarese districts, XV, pt. i, 258-60.
- Akshayatriya** : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243; *see* also Akhatrij.
- Akshi** : village in Kolába District, its trade with Bombay, temples at, XI, 253.
- Akulesvara** : I, pt. ii, 314; *see* Akrurésvara.
- Akurli** : village in Thána District, XIV, 2; carvings and Páli letters at, *id.* 51, 101; a temple at, *id.* 102.
- Al** : Indian mulberry, a red dye plant, its cultivation, use in dyeing cloths, XII, 24, 163-64, 229; *see* also XXV, 200.
- Alákhala** : spirit treatment resorted to by Meman women, IX, pt. ii, page 56 note 4. *See* Memans.
- Alaf Khán** : I, pt. i, 190; brother of Alá-ud-din Khilji, leads an expedition against Gujarát

- and conquers it (1297), invades Somnāth; constructs a Jāma mosque at Anahilavāda with white marble pillars taken from Jain temples, *id.* 205; Governor of Gujurāt, reinforces Malik Kāfur; carries Devaladevi to Delhi, I, pt. ii, 532; *see also* IX, pt. ii, 125, 2; VIII, 284; spreads Islam by force; and introduces the Musalmān faith from Anahilavād to Broach, IX, pt. ii, 3-5.
- Alakhāna: Gurjara king (890), I, pt. i, 3; ceases Takkades'a, *id.* 468.
- Alaktaka Nagari: village, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6.
- Alam Ali Khān: deputy Viceroy of the Dakhan, pursues the Nizām, is defeated and slain at Bālāpur (1720), I, pt. i, 301.
- Alamgir II: Azizuddin, son of Jahāndār Shāh, succeeds to the throne of Delhi (1754-59), I, pt. i, 339.
- Alam Prabhu: temple at Alta, in Kolhāpur State, XXIV, 292.
- Alampur: village and a petty State in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alāmūt: hill fort of Dailam in Persia; establishment of Hasan Sabāh's power at, IX, pt. ii, 37 and note 5; *id.* 40; *id.* 48.
- Alan Albanian: Hūna gates, one of the Caspian gates, IX, pt. i, 473 note 4.
- Alaudatirtha: identified with Alundah, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alande: town, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Alandi: village in Poona District, temples, fair, municipality, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 102-104.
- Alang: fort in Nāsik District, XVI, 441, 447, 449.
- Alang (Manār): village with a temple in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alangi: timber tree found in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82.
- Alargium Larmarekū: timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 82; a food plant, *id.* 161; antidote to snake bite, *id.* 274.
- Alang Kulang: forts in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 4; blown up by Captain Mackintosh (1819-20), subordinate to Ratangad (1818), 732, 736.
- Alankāra Chudāmāni: work on rhetoric, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Alap Khān: General of Alā-ud-dīn Khilji, defeats the Rājput king of Sanjān (1315), IX, pt. ii, 187; probably Ulugh Khān, brother to Alā-ud-dīn; may be Alap Khān, brother-in-law to Alā-ud-dīn, *id.* 187 note 3. *See* Ulugh Khān.
- Al A'is: father of Usman, Governor of Bahrein and Umān (Persian Gulf) in A. D. 636, I, pt. i, 505.
- Alā-ud-dīn: Emperor of Delhi (1296-1315); his excuse for entering the Dakhan (1294), IX, pt. ii, p. 2 note 3; converts Kanauj Brāhman priests of Bahuchera, *id.* 82; desecrates the Somnāth temple, I, i, pt. 190, 207, 229, 512, 515; his General conquers Somnāth Putan (1295-1316), VIII, 284; defeats the Sumas, V, 133; captures and plunders Cambay (1304), VI, 216; IX, pt. ii, 187 and note 3; his power established in Gujurāt, XIII, 438; overthrows Devgiri Yādavs, his General sacks Sanjān, XIV, 84, 302, defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, *id.* 418; defeats Ballāl III, XV, pt. ii, 91; defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, *id.* 93, his death, *id.* 94; another account: defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, XXII, 401-402; invades the Dakhan and conquers the Devgiri Yādavs (1294); defeats the Yādav king Rāmachandra and his son Sāmikara and concludes peace with the former (1294), I, pt. ii, 250-51, 531, 619; murders treacherously his uncle Jalāl-ud-dīn and ascends the throne of Delhi (1295), *id.* 531-32; sends an expedition to recover Devaladevi (1306), *id.* 532; sends Malik Kāfur and Khwāja Hāji to reduce the Hoysalas (1310), *id.* 509, 533; is poisoned by Malik Kāfur (1316), *id.* 513; Bahmani ruler of Cheul (1347-58), XI, 273.
- Alā-ud-dīn II: Bahmani king sends an army into the Konkan (1436), I, pt. ii, 31; captures Burhanpur and besieges the fort of Laling (1437), *id.* 620-21; (1435-57), XXIV, 224.
- Alaudinae: order of birds found in the Dakhan and at Dāpoli in Ratnāgiri District, X, 84.
- Alawandi: village, inscription at (1203), I, pt. ii, 502 and note 1.
- Alay: clod-crusher, a Kānara field tool, XV, pt. ii, 12.
- Alaziki-i-His-Salam: IX, pt. ii, 37. *See* Hasan.
- Al Baillāmān: identified with Bhinnmāl, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109; *id.* 467.
- Alban: Lieutenant, disarms and shoots Mustaphakhān, the Arab leader in revolt at Sunth, I, pt. i, 441.
- Albert Edward Institute: Reading room and library in Poona Cantonment, description of, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.
- Alberuni (Abu Rihān): Arab writer, I, pt. i, 78 and note, 81, 167 note 1; traveller (970-1039), I, pt. i, 453, 500, 507 and note 9; his mention of Sanjān as Subāra (1030), XIV, 302 note 4, 321; (1020) mentions Banavas, XV, pt. ii, 265.
- Al Bilāduri: Ahmed bin Yāhya, surnamed Abu Jāfer, writer of Futuh-ul-Buldān (892), I, pt. i, 505 and note 3, 506, 513 and notes 8 and 9, 520.
- Albiruni: *See* Alberuni.
- Albizzia: *odoratissima*, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, pt. 278; *procera*, timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, *id.* 70; a famine plant, *id.* 199; produces a dye, *id.* 244; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; *stipulata*, timber tree, common on ghāts, *id.* 70; used as fodder, *id.* 278.
- Albuquerque: Portuguese Vicaroy, provides wives for his soldiers from the country women; I, pt. ii, 47; establishes customs houses and appoints magistrates, *id.* 52; conciliates the goodwill of the natives, *id.* 58; captures Goa from the Bijāpur king (1510), *id.* 641; his notice of Maskat as a ship-building centre (1510), XIII, 470.
- Aleh: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Ale: market town in Poona District, fair at, XVIII, pt. III, 104.
- Alech: hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 9-10.

- Alem**: food plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Aleppo**: Balûchîs said to have come from, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Alcutites**: *Moluccana*, timber and food plant cultivated in many parts of Bombay, XXV, 121, 171; yields good oil, *id.* 220, *triloba*, food plant, yields good oil, *id.* 171, 220.
- Alexander**: the Great, Macedonian emperor (B.C. 326-325), I, pt. i, 164 note 5, 497, 532, 535, 537, 544-45; invasion by; brings the Greeks in contact with the Hindus. Introduction to the early History of the Dakhan, I, ii; I, pt. ii, 5; connection of the successors of, with Puranic kings and dynasties, *id.* 146; relations of Chandragupta with one of the successors of, *id.* 155, 162; opposed by the Kâthîs, invades India (B.C. 327), VIII, 128, 272; accepted as god-born conqueror, IX, pt. i, 441; his sacrifices to rivers, IX, pt. i, 445; probable date of his entering India, IX, pt. i, 455; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (9), (10), (11); XIII, 404 note 3.
- Alexander Point**: at Matherân in Kolâba District, XIV, 237, 280, 281.
- Alexandria**: mosques at (642-643), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 1. Hindus at (A.D. 135-150), XIII, 414; Hindus settled in (A.D. 500), *id.* 420.
- Alfonso Martin**: owner of the town Grebondo, I, pt. ii, 64.
- Algaroba**: food plant, lately introduced in India, XXV, 154.
- Alhagi maurorum**: plant, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, 278.
- Al Hajjâj**: (714), I, pt. i, 506.
- Al Hind**: India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 507.
- Ali**: husband of Fâtimah, daughter of the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 7, *id.* 16, *id.* 127; father of Hasan and Husain, *id.* 47, *id.* 136; his family falls a victim to the Umayyad Khalîfahs of Damascus, *id.* 47 note 1; his titles, *id.* 36 note 3, *id.* 47, *id.* 137; his explanation of Allah, *id.* 41 note 1; Shiâh veneration and Sunni reverence for, *id.* 47; Sayyids claim descent from, *id.* 6 note 1, 7; His Highness Agha Khân traces his descent from, *id.* 38; shrine of, *id.* 47, *id.* 45, *id.* 125; believed to have been incarnated in the person of Agha Islâmshâh, *id.* 40.
- Ali**: see Shâh Ali Adil.
- Ali**: founder of the Alia Bohora sect (1624), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.* 33.
- Alia Bohorâs**: see Bohoras.
- Ali Adil Shâh**: succeeds his father Ibrâhim Adil Shâh on the throne of Bijâpur (1557), I, pt. ii, 644; negotiates a treaty of alliance with Vijayanagar and carries on war with Ahmadnagar, *id.* 623, 644; joins the Musalman confederacy against Vijayanagar (1564), and marries the Nizâm Shâhi princess Chand Bibi; overthrow of Vijayanagar (1565), *id.* 623, 644-645; interferes with the internal disputes of Vijayanagar and provokes the jealousy of Ahmadnagar; fails to recover Goa from the Portuguese; takes the fort of Adoni; invades the Southern Marâtha country (1573); his conquest south of the Tungbhadra; desertion of Marâtha cavalry; second failure to recover Goa (1570), *id.* 645-646; his death (1580), *id.* 647. See also XXIII, 416-419; his tomb in Bijâpur city, *id.* 613.
- Ali Adil Shâh II**: succeeds his father Muhammad Adil Shâh (1656), I, pt. ii, 651; makes peace with Aurangzib (1657); sends Afzul Khan against Shivâji; takes the field in person against Shivâji; goes to the Karnâtak and is attacked by the rebel Sidi Johâr; makes humiliating peace with Shivâji (1662); renews hostilities with Shivâji and Aurangzib (1664); makes peace with Aurangzib and buys off Shivâji with an annual payment, *id.* 652-653; his death (1672), *id.* 653. See also XXIII, 428-431; tomb of, in Bijâpur, *id.* 612.
- Ali Akbar**: of Isphâhân, governor of Surat and Cambay, I, pt. i, 280; his assassination (1646), *id.* 280.
- Alibag**: town in Kolâba District, I, pt. i, 386; sub-division in Kolâba District, I, pt. ii, 96; village exchanges with chief of (1818-1840); its lapse to the British (1840), XI, 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; two Kulkarni families in charge of large groups of salt rice villages, *id.* 177 note 4; condition, revenue system, cost and profit of rice tillage, garden assessment, British changes, survey and assessment of garden and salt rice lands (1840-1852), *id.* 190-196; their effect (1856), *id.* 196; low survey rates introduced (Revdlanda, 1857 and Underi 1858), *id.* 176, *id.* 198-201; revision of salt rice lands or Khârâpat (1872), *id.* 176, *id.* 210, 211; sub-divisional details; boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock produce, people, *id.* 1, *id.* 240-242; town, appearance, climate, harbour, trade, water-supply, *id.* 253-255; water works, houses, people, history, objects, *id.* 256-259; Hirâkot, Kolâba fort, *id.* 260-265, *id.* 469.
- Alibâg**: fort near Kelve, in Thâná district, XIV, 2, 98; description of, *id.* 200.
- Al Idrisi**: Abu Abdallah Muhammad, Arab traveller, author of *Nuzhat-ul-Mushtâk* (1100), I, pt. i, 508 and note 10, 509 note 5, 510, 511, 512 and note 1, 516, 517 and note 2, 519, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, *id.* pt. ii, 4; African traveller, his mention of Sapira (1153), XIV, 321.
- Alif Khan**: see Alaf Khan.
- Alifshâis**: see Benawa Beggars.
- Aliga**: Portuguese name for the Kâlinadi river in Kânara district, XV, pt. ii, 101, 112, 118, 249, 332.
- Aligadde**: place of interest in Kânara district, XV, pt. ii, 249.
- Ali-Hâhiva**: a sect, mentioned by Farishtah, IX, pt. ii, 33.
- Alikapudau**: Sidhi, Turkish traveller, his notice of Bhats as safeguards, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1.
- Alinga**: appointed second counsellor, I, pt. i, 184. See Sajjana.
- Alishâh**: Gujarât Musalman admiral at Chaul (1528), XIII, 449; defeated by the Portuguese in Bombay harbour, *id.* 450.
- Ali Shahid**: mosque of, in Bijâpur city, XXIII, 632.

- Alismaceæ**: species of food plants, found in Belgaum and Dhārwar districts, XXV, 183.
- Al Istakhri**, Abu Is-hāk: author of *Kitāb-ul-Akālīm* (951), I, pt. i, 509 note 3, 510 note 1, 511 and notes 3 and 4, 512, 514 and notes 2 and 3, 516 notes 6 and 7, 520 and note 10, 523; Arab writer (951), I, pt. ii, 388; places Supāra between Cambay and Sanjān, XIV, 321.
- Alitker**: see Sultānkar.
- Al Janhari**: Arab writer (982-999), I, pt. i, 508 note 10, 525, 526.
- Alkaris**: madder growers, XII, 69.
- Al Kazwini**: Zakariah Ibn Muhammad, author of *A'sar-ul-Bilad* (1263-1275), I, pt. i, 509 note 2, 510 and note 1, 516 and note 14, 517 note 1, 529.
- Alk Palka**: hills in Nāsik district, captured by Khān Khānān, the Mughal General (1635), XVI, 420 and note 2.
- Alla**: pass in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 608.
- Allahābād**: inscription of Samudragupta at, I, pt. i, 63, 65; pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 280, 293, 311, 317; prince of tirthās, religiously called Prayag, IX, pt. i, 550; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157; *id.* 168; *id.* 176; *id.* 220.
- Allah Band**: a sand bank thrown across the Khori (eastern mouth of the Indus), in Cutch, by the earthquake of 1179, V, 10.
- Allāh-o-Akbar**: (God is Great), IX, pt. ii, 126; *id.* 141; *id.* 154; *id.* 160 note 3; *id.* 169.
- Allāpur**: suburb of Bijāpur, founded by Yusuf-Adil-Shah, XXIII, 577, 583.
- Alla-ud-din**: see Ala-ud-din.
- Alligator**: (Magar) said to be ridden by a witch; god of the Bhils, Varlis, and Dablas, IX, pt. i, 380.
- Allitrochades**: Bindusāra, son of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 534.
- Allium**: cepa (kanda), common food plant, XXV, 179; *porrum*, not cultivated in Bombay Presidency, *id.* 180; *sativum* (lassun), common food plant, *id.* 179.
- Allophylus cobbie**: food plant, common all over India, XXV, 150.
- All Souls Day**: IX, pt. ii, 216. See Farvardin Jasan.
- Alluraka**: identified with Alura, I, pt. ii, 370 and note 3.
- Al Mahdi**: Khalifah (775-785), I, pt. i, 525.
- Al Māmun**: Abbāsī Khalifah (813-833), I, pt. i, 506, 520.
- Al Masudi**: Abul Hasan, Arab traveller (915-944) I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 506 note 8, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 518 and note 4, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, I, pt. ii, 4, 387, 388.
- Almeida, Francis D.**: See D'almeida, Francis.
- Almel**: village in Bijāpur District, with temples, mosques and a pond, XXIII, 548-549.
- Al Murri**: Abdur Rahmān, I, pt. i, 513.
- Almusta'ali**: (1094-1101), younger son of Khalifah Almustansir-Billah; his dispute with his brother Nazār for succession; Mustā'ālīs are called after his name, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Almustansir-Billah**: (1036-1094) Khalifah of Egypt, dispute for the succession to the Khilafat between his two sons Nazār and Almusta'ali, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Al Mutawakkil**: I, pt. i, 505 note 3.
- Alnāvar**: village with railway station in Dhārwar District, XXII, 650.
- Alor**: *Indica*, XXV, 206; *litoralis*, *id.* 206; *perfoliata*, *id.* 206.
- Alompra**: dynasty of, in Burma, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Alor**: town in the Punjab or Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Alpam**: plant in Bombay and Konkan, used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Alpinia cardamomum**: food plant found in Kanara, XXV, 176.
- Alp Khān**, Governor of Gujarāt (1310), I, pt. i, 229 note 6; Alā-ud-din Khilji's General, (1300-1318), conquers Sanjān, XIII, 438; sacks Sanjān, XIV, 302. See Alaf Khān.
- Alseodaphne semecarpifolia**: timber tree found all along the Western Ghāts, XXV, 113.
- Alsi**: oil-yielding and fibrous plant found in several districts, XXV, 215, 231.
- Alstonia scholaris**: timber and medicinal plant common in Bombay forests, XXV, 100, 259.
- Alta**: town in Kolhāpur, survey details of, XXIV, 256; town details, market, school, temples, mosque, *id.* 291-292.
- Alternanthes sessilis**: plant used as pot herb, XXV, 203.
- Almorash**: Shamsh-ud-din, conquers Sind (1211-1236), V, 132.
- Alu**: timber and food plant found in several districts, XXV, 87, 182.
- Aluka**: King of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
- Alukas**: division of the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 309. See Alupas.
- Alum**, manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 19-20.
- Alundah**: village near Sātra City on the Sivaganga, tributary of the Nira, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alurpa**: see Alupai.
- Alupai**: town on the Malabār coast I, pt. ii, 309 note 8.
- Alupas**: possibly Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; ruling race of Malabār, *id.* 183; conquered by Kirtivarman I (367-597), *id.* 309 and note 8; their loyalty secured by Pulakesi II, *id.* 189, 282, 309, 350; hereditary servants of the Western Chalukya Kings, *id.* 300; King of the, renders obeisance to Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 216, 444; defeated by Jayakesin I (1052-53), *id.* 309, 567; Parthian chiefs (630), XXIII, 380 and note 4.
- Alur**: village in Dhārwar District, I, pt. ii, 8; inscriptions at, *id.* 282 note 3, 379 note 1, 419, 434, 458 note 2, 527, 564 note 5.
- Alura**: village in Gujarat, I, pt. ii, 370 note 3.
- Aluva**: Alupa prince, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Aluvās**: I, pt. i, 300, 309; defeated by Vinayāditya, son of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 368. See Alupas.
- Alva**: State in Rewa Kantha, VI, 143.

- Alysicarpus rugosus* *A. styracifolius*, famine plants found in Poona and other districts, XXV, 198.
- Am**: very common timber and fruit tree, XXV, 53. *See* Amb.
- Ama**: Vaisya chief (A.D. 743), Oswals said to have been descended from, IX, p. i, 496.
- Amal**: food plant cultivated in India and other countries, XXV, 144.
- Amála**: Bhil State in Khandesh District, XII, 604.
- Amalananda**: author of the Vedānta Kalpa Taru, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Amalner**: sub-division of Khandesh District, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stocks, crops, people, XII, 2, *id.* 342-348; fort, history, town, *id.* 431.
- Amaltas**: timber tree common in the Konkan and the Ghāts, XXV, 63.
- Amāna**: Yādava King, succeeds his father Mahādev (1271), but is dethroned by his cousin Ramadeva, I, pt. ii, 247, 519, 528.
- Amānat Khan**: military Governor of Surat (1690), I, pt. i, 288. *See* Īmād Khān.
- Amara**: Place of interest in Cutch, a fair at, V, 210.
- Amarabhata**: Sanskrit form of Ambāda, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Amaraganga**: son and successor of the Devagiri Yādava King Mallugi I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
- Amaragāngeya**: I, pt. ii, 235; ancestor of Mallugi, *id.* 516 and note 4.
- Amaragol**: village in Hubli Tāluka, Dhārwar District, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 568 note 5, also XXII, 650.
- Amarali**: timber tree, common all over India, XXV, 56.
- Amarakosa**: Sanskrit lexicon, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Amara Mallugi**: Yādava King, son of Mallugi and successor of Govindarāja, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Amaranthaceae**: species of food and famine plant, XXV, 169, 203.
- Amaranthus**: *campestris*, *frumentaceus*, *giganteus*, *paniculatus*, *polygonoides*, *spinosis*, *tristis*, *viridis*, food plants, XXV, 169; *oleraceus*, sacred plant, *id.* 293.
- Amarasimha**: lexicographer, I, pt. ii, 142; writer of Nāmalinganusāsana, *id.* 530.
- Amardād**: Amshaspand, seventh day of Pārsi month; fifth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
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- Amardāka**: branch of Saivism, I, pt. i, 138.
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- Amarji**: dewan of Junāgadh (1759-1784), I, pt. i, 70.
- Amaryllidaceae**: species of famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 204, 235.
- Amas**: no-moon day, IX, p. i, 397.
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- Ambā**: village in Nizām's dominions, record at, I, pt. ii, 523; in charge of Singhana's minister Rāmadeva, *id.* 524.
- Ambā**: *see* Vijayambā.
- Ambā**: hill pass in Ratnigiri, X, 166 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 78; XXIV, 5; blockaded (1700-1701), I, pt. ii, 80, 661.
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- Amba**, **Ambābāi**, **Amba Bhavani**, **Ambaji**: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 20, *id.* 64, 177, 196, 213; inscription in the temple of, at Kolhāpur, I, pt. ii, 223-224; description of temple of; pilgrims to temple of, holidays in honour of, XXIV, 309-311; an ancient shrine and a place of pilgrimage in Mahi Kantha, V, 432-433, IX, pt. i, 187; performance of bhavāis at, *id.* 223 note 1, 225; visited by Kanbis, *id.* 157; by Gujarāt depressed classes, *id.* 333, 341; a favourite deity, the ideal mother, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; consort of Shiv, *id.* 220; Durga worshipped at Arasur as, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, on Mount Abu, *id.* XI, 549, invocation of, *id.* xxxv.
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- Ambādi**: brown hemp, its cultivation in Khandesh, XII, 153, *id.* 162; crop of, in Sātāra, XIX, 165. *See* also XXV, 147, 226.
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- Ambaka**: Sanskrit form of Ambada, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Ambakagrāma**: village in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 398.
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- Ambālika**: Buddhist monastery, its probable site, XIV, 7 note 1; mentioned in inscriptions, *id.* 119, 168, 179.
- Ambāpātaka**: village, grant of, to a Jain temple at Navasāri, I, pt. i, 125.
- Ambar**: Sidi governor of Janjira (1621), XI, 435.
- Ambarah**: timber and food tree yields gum, common in India, XXV, 56, 151, 250.
- Ambaradi**: stream in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 9.
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- Ambarisha**: mythological king, I, pt. ii, 149.
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- Andrographis paniculata : medicinal herb, XXV, 262.
- Androi : Pliny's, probably Andra capital Dhar-níkot near Gantur, XIII, 409 note 3.
- Andropogon : (Holuus) *cernuus*, *glaber*, *scandens*, fodder plants, XXV, 276 ; *Iwavanousa*, *muricatus*, *nardoides*, *schœnanthus*, oil yielding plants, *id.* 225.
- Andu : Mosque at Bijápur City, XXIII, 630.
- Andubar : the Indian, said to have taught religion and the arts to Babylonians, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Ane : village in Poona District, XVIII, pt. iii, 104.
- Anegadeva : father of Vira Bijjarsa, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Anegundi : wood bridge in Kánara District at, XV, pt. ii, 43.
- Anegundi : site of Vijayanagar capital, the revenue system of its kings, (1333-1573), XXII, 439-441.
- Anekárthanámamálá : Collection of words of more than one meaning, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 192.
- A'nekeke : (Elephant tank), at Hāngal in Dhárwār District ; Hoysala king Vira Ballála II, encamps at, I, pt. ii, 505, 563.
- A'nesejjeya-Basadi : Jain temple -at Lakshmeshwar, I, pt. ii, 371, 483 and note 2.
- Anethum sawa : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Anga : King of, at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163 ; Western Bengal, king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345 ; subjugated by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402 ; humbled by Singhana, *id.* 525.
- Anganadeva : grandson of Kokkala, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Angar : village, destruction of, by Mr. Ashburner, I, pt. i, 443.
- Angarías : treasure-carriers in Káthiawár, VIII, 203.
- Angdeva : a Portuguese body or poll cess on fishermen, XIII, 553.
- Angediva : island, see Anjdiv.
- Anghad : State in Rewá Kántha, VI, 150 ; a village, its tenure, VII, 360-361.
- Angiras : I, pt. ii, 287 note 4 ; ancestor of the Pallavás, *id.* 317.
- Angiras-a-Háritas : royal family of, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5 ; descendants of Ikshváku from Manu, son of the Sun, *id.* 287 note 4.
- Angkor : capital of Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499, 500, 502.
- Angrías : Tukáji, distinguishes himself in the fleet of Shiváji ; Kánhoji becomes master of all the coast from Bombay to Vijaydurg, makes Vijaydurg his capital and is recognised as independent (1713) ; he is attacked by the English, the Portuguese, and the Dutch between 1717 and 1724 ; his death (1728) ; Sakhoji succeeds Kánhoji and is followed by his brother Sambháji ; Sambháji puts his illegitimate brothers Mánáji and Yesáji in charge of Kolába ; the two illegitimate brothers quarrel and Mánáji with the help of the Peshwa defeats Sambháji ; he is also defeated by the English (1738) ; his death (1748) ; his brother Tuláji succeeds him ; a joint expedition sent by the English and the Maráthas against Tuláji (1755), I, pt. ii, 87-88 ; Orme's account of the expedition, *id.* 89-95 ; Tuláji taken prisoner and confined till his death, *id.* 95 ; Mánáji retains possession of Kolába and remains in alliance with the Peshwa till his death (1759), his son Rághoji succeeds him and dies in 1793 ; Rághoji's rule ; Rághoji's son Mánáji is acknowledged by the Peshwa but is deposed by Daulatráv Shudía (1799) ; a grandson of the last Mánáji succeeds ; the last of the Angrías of the direct and legitimate line dies in 1840 and the State lapses to the British Government, *id.* 96. Sharer in the Sálshi province, I, pt. ii, 79 ; defeats the Portuguese fleet (1740), *id.* 85 ; their origin, XI, 145 ; Kánhoji I (1698-1731), supremacy of fleet, piracies, death, and character, *id.* 146-149 ; Sakoji and Mánáji I, *id.* 150-151 ; siege of Gheria, *id.* 152-154 ; quarrels in the family, *id.* 155-156 ; Bivalkars' influence and

- the extinction of the family, *id.* 157-158; territorial exchanges (1818-1840), *id.* 159 and note 2; lapse of his territory (1840), *id.* 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; revenue system in the eighteenth century, *id.* 171-172; revenue (1818-1839), *id.* 175 note 4; inconvenience caused in early years by the division of jurisdiction among the British, the Pāntaschiv of Bhor, and the Angriās of Alibāg, *id.* 177 and note 2; British lands of north Pen mixed with Angriās's villages (1818-1840), *id.* 179 note 1; revenue system and assessment in his lands before their lapse in 1840, and British changes *id.* 190-196; (1690-1840), *id.* 145-158, *id.* 215, *id.* 217; (1698-1756), X, 195; taxes levied by the, *id.* 216; Tulāji, *id.* 318, 338, 380, 383 note 1; their sea fights with Phond Sāvāt (1709, 1737), *id.* 440, XII, 474; Indian pirates, *id.* (1700), 488, 489; Sambhāji captures ships and crews in Bombay, 496, 497, 502; Kanhoji Angria, proposed action against; war with (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 150-152; negotiations with (1724), *id.* 158-159; Mānāji Angria, negotiations with, broken off, rupture with, captures Elephanta (1739), *id.* 225-227; helped by, Bombay (1740), *id.* 232. Karanj surrendered to (1739), *id.* 204-205; misunderstanding between Mānāji and Sambhāji, Mānāji helped by the English (1734), *id.* 171. Sambhāji Angria captures the 'Derby' with 100 prisoners; sues for peace (1735), *id.* 171-174; encounter with his fleet (1739), *id.* 197; takes Alibāg (1740), *id.* 231; Tulāji Angria, Gheria taken from; his fleet destroyed (1756), *id.* 304, 305; all his fleet burnt (1756), *id.* pt. iii, 221; Kolāba Chief defeated and reconciled by Bālāji Vishvanāth (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
- Angur: fruit plant in the Dakhan, XXV, 150.
- Anhilvad, Anhilvar, Anhilwad: *see* Anahilavāda.
- Animal Feast: IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Bahman Jasan.
- Animals: domestic and wild, all district volumes, *see* under district name; kept by Musalmāns, domestic, IX, pt. ii, 97-98; pet, *id.* 98-99; birds, *id.* 99; worship of, *see* worship.
- Aniruddha: figure and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292 and note 3.
- Anishtakarman Hāleya: Andhrabhritya king mentioned in Bhāgavatpurāna, I, pt. ii, 164.
- Anisochilus carnosus: food plant, XXV, 168.
- Anisomeles Malabarica: food plant found on the ghāts, yields medicinal oil, XXV, 169, 224.
- Anivāritāchārya: food plant found on the ghāts, yields medicinal oil, *see* Guada.
- Aujan Arjun: tree, timber and fruit tree in Khāndesh and other districts, XII, 24, XXV, 64, 74, 156, 245.
- Aujana: division of Kanbis, *see* Kanbis.
- Aujaneri: village in Nāsik District, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 235, 236; record at, *id.* 457 note 1, 515.
- Aujaneri: range of hills in Nāsik District, XVI, 6; capital of Abhir Kings (A. D. 416), *id.* 183; hill, fort, village, summer residence of Raghoba Peshwa remains, *id.* 416-419, 441, 447.
- Anjargaon: village in Khāndesh District, temple at, XII, 432.
- Anjansalaka: ceremony of installing a new idol, performance of, IX pt. i, 111 note 1.
- Anjanvel: port and fort, in Ratnāgiri District, I, pt. ii, 39; fort, rebuilt by Shivāji, *id.* 68; district taken by the Sidis, *id.* 79; fort, taken by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 92; *see* also X, 318; customs division, imports and exports of, *id.* 184.
- Anjār: town in Cutch, historical reference to, V, 2, 137, 140, 147, 148, 151, 157, 158, 159, 165; description, history, *id.* 210-213.
- Anjarla: small port in Ratnāgiri District, X, 319.
- Anjengo: (Anjanvel? in Ratnāgiri District) fort built at by the British (1696), XXVI, pt. i, 111.
- Anjidiv: island in Kānara District, XV, pt. i, 2; description fort and history, Vasco da Gama at (1498), *id.* pt. ii, 278, 308; Varthema's description of (1503), *id.* 104; naval attack on, by Bijāpur ships (1506), *id.* 105; held by the English troops under Sir Abraham Shipman (1662-1664), *id.* 125; *see* also XIII, 472, and XXVI, pt. i, 10; Fryer's description of (1673), *id.* 127; Sambhāji's attack on (1682), *id.* 131; Du Perron's mention of (1758), *id.* 138.
- Anjir: fig tree in Poona and other districts, XVIII, pt. i, 41; XXV, 130, 172.
- Anjor: Portuguese sub-division in Thāna District, XIII, 456.
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- Anka: Ratta feudatory of the Western Chālukya King Somesvara I, I, pt. ii, 439, 551, 553.
- Ankadi bandi: a form of tenure in Baroda, VII, 359-360.
- Ankai Tankai: pass in Nāsik District, XVI, 131, 195; fort, history, caves, *id.* 419-424; historic reference, *id.* 430; description, *id.* 441, 444, 447.
- Ankalesvara: *see* Anklesvara.
- Ankalgi: village in Belgaum District, survey of (1853-1854), XXI, 443-445; temple of Lakshmi at, *id.* 511.
- Ankdia: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 101.
- Ankdo: swallow wort tree, is sacred to the sun; its flowers are favourite offerings to Hanuman and Ganpati; a man's marriage with the bush of, called arkvivaha, IX, pt. i, 383.
- Ankevālia: village and petty state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 368.
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- Annachhatra : bread-house, at Khopivli in Thána District, XIV, 201 note 3; at Nirmal in the same district, *id.* 293.
- Annáji Dattu : goes to Delhi with Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 593; given charge of the Dábhól Subha, *id.* 69; kept in charge of Konkan from Kalyán to Phonda till 1678, *id.* 71; put to death (1680), *id.* 76.
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- Annigere : town in Navalgund taluka of the Dhárwár District, I, pt. ii, 304; its temples and history, XXII, 650-651; chief town of Belvala three hundred, I, pt. ii, 305 note 1, 405, 432; royal city in charge of Ballaya, *id.* 506; Somesvara IV, Western Chálukya King, establishes himself at, *id.* 465 and note 5; inscription at, *id.* 441, 443 note 2, 464 note 3, 466, 473, 474, 502 and note 7, 504, 505, 518 and note 3, 520; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 89, 92; capital of the Chálukya Kingdom under Tailapa II, I, pt. ii, 222, 223.
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- Anni-nar : timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 19.
- Annius Plocamus : visited Ceylon (A.D. 41-54), I, pt. i, 536.
- Ano [Anarāja, Arnorāja] : Prákrit local name of Anarāja, a Chálukya princess, I, pt. i, 181 note 3.
- Anogeisus : *latifolius*, timber and dye plant found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76, 244; *pendula*, a shrub found in Rajputána, *id.* 76.
- Anomospermum exculsura : timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 115.
- Anona : *reticulata* and *squamosa*, fruit trees, XXV, 143.
- Auonaceae : a species of timber, food, oil-yielding and fibrous plant, XXV, 2, 143, 222, 226.
- Anopsingh Bhandári : deputy of the Viceroy Ajitsingh of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 301.
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- Ansale : fibrous and food plant, common in Konkan, XXV, 147, 230.
- Anseridw : family of birds, in Ratnágiri, X, 97.
- Anshi : village and pass in Kánara District, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40; description of, built in (1860), *id.* 259.
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- Antáji Bhásker : Marátha leader in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 391.
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- Antala : King Shrivardhan captured from, I, pt. ii, 238.
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- Anthamul : medicinal plant, XXV, 256.
- Anthiga : Pallava King, I, pt. ii, 420.
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**Bábrnagar** : fort in Káthiáwár (?) invested by Cháhada, I, pt. i, 187.  
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**Bábsur** : lake in Mahi Kántha, V, 358.  
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- Bāchana**: officer of Bhīllama and governor of Belvola district (now Dhārwar district?), I, pt. ii, 520.
- Bāchideva**: see **Bāchana**.
- Bāchirāja**: Singhana's officer in charge of the Karnāṭak in 1247, I, pt. ii, 524.
- Bactrian Greeks**: foreign invaders settled in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Bacul mulsari**: oil yielding tree, common to the whole of India, XXV, 223.
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- Bādāmi**: tāluka in the Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 572; town, *id.* 538 note 8; see also I, pt. i, 125; acquisition of the country round, by Pulikeśin I, the Western Chālukya king (550), *id.* 335, 382; taken from the Kadambas of Banavāsi and made his capital by Pulikeśin I, *id.* 181, 344 note 5; XV, pt. ii, 81; Pulikeśin II establishes himself at, *id.* 351, 356; his capital, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; Western Chālukyas of, *id.* 278 note 1, 299 note 4, 315, 335 note 1, 336, 378; laid waste by Narasiṃha Varman I, the Pallava king, *id.* 322, 358, 360; destroyed by the Pallava king Paramēśvaravarman, *id.* 362; Kirtivarman I finishes a Vaiṣṇava cave temple at, *id.* 346; Vijayāditya installs the images of the gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Mahēśvara at, *id.* 189, 371; inscription at, *id.* 169, 189, 328 and note 5, 329, 330, 336 note 3, 337 notes 1 and 2, 346 and note 1, 348, 457; besieged and taken by the Marāṭhas from Tipu (1786), *id.* 661; ceded to the Marāṭhas by Tipu (1787), *id.* 661; capture of, by Colonel T. Munro in 1817, *id.* 664. See **Vātāpi** and **Vātāpipura**. Another account of, survey, XXIII, 469-471; subdivision details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 529-531; town details, position, caves, inscriptions, fortifications, history, sieges (1786 and 1818), *id.* 550-565, 362, 378, 380, 443, 450.
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- Baddiga**: fifth Western Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 212, 382.
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- Badgir**: wood workers in Bijāpur. See **Badige**.
- Bad-Gujars** or **Bir-Gujars**: special class of Gujars, meaning of the name; held to be Rājputs, claim descent from Lav the son of Rām; the divine Krishna born in the class of, IX, pt. i, 476, 482 and notes 9 and 10; high Gujars, I, pt. i, 464.
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- Bādhekaris**: waste tillers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 142, 210.
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- Badi-Jamāt**: see **Jaafari Bohorās**.
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- Badr-ul-Zamān**: Māisur general, held Dhārwar for Tipu (1790), XXII, 417.
- Badvās**: Bhil *bhagats*, devotees and exorcists, held in special reverence by Bhils; incantations; duties; part played by them in exorcism and witchcraft; in *jatārs* or sacrifices; Kājaliya or black Badvās specially skilful in finding out witches, IX, pt. i, 302-303; 307 and note 1. See **Bhils**.
- Badvās**: Pandharpur priests, trustees of Viṭhobā's temple, XX, 427, 468.
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- Bahādūr: *see* Bahādūr Shāh.
- Bahādūr Benda: fort in the Karnātak, captured by Haripanth the Marāṭha commander-in-chief; recovered by Mysore troops (1787), I, pt. ii, 661.
- Bahādurgad: fort in Ahmadnagar district, built by the Mughāl governor Khan Jahān (1673), I, pt. ii, 626. *See* also XVII, 400.
- Bahādūr Gilāni: Bahmani officer, revolts and seizes Goa and Kolhāpur, XXIV, 225; captures Dābhōl and burns Māhim (Bombay) (1493), I, pt. ii, 32; X, 327; takes refuge in Panhāla, killed, and his fleet handed over to the Gujarāt admiral, I, pt. ii, 33; XXIV, 225. *See* also XXI, 366.
- Bahādūr Khān: son of a slave girl, claims the chieftship of Junāgadh (1811), I, pt. i, 425.
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- Bahādūr Khān Gilāni: *see* Bahādūr Gilāni.
- Bahādūr Khān Ranmast: Mughal general, enters the Konkan (1684), I, pt. ii, 77.
- Bahādurpur: town near Burhānpur, founded by Bahādūr Khān Fārūki, XII, 247; plundered and burnt by Sambhāji (1685), *id.* 251 note 2.
- Bahādūr Shāh I: (1707-1712) emperor of Delhi, I, pt. i, 296; his death, *id.* 297; his order to introduce the Shah epithet "Wasi" in public prayers, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 1.
- Bahādūr Shāh: Sultān of Gujarāt (1525-1535), drives Burhān Shāh from Berār, captures Ahmadnagar and compels Burhān to acknowledge his supremacy (1528-1530), I, pt. ii, 622; *see* also XVII, 363-364; invites Sayād Jamāl, ancestor of the Kādiri family, to Gujarāt (1530), IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (2); Turks and Abyssinians in his army (1531), *id.* 3 note 1; accords an asylum to the Mīrzās in Ahmadabād and Broach against the vengeance of Humāyūn (1532), *id.* 9; captures Māndu and sends Mehmud II of Mālwa prisoner to Gujarāt; incorporates Mālwa with Gujarāt (1526), I, pt. i, 367; takes refuge at Māndu after his defeat at Mandasor, flees from Māndu to Chāmpānīr, *id.* 367, 368; cedes the town of Bassein to the Portuguese, *id.* 347; *see* also XIII, 451, and XIV, 28, 29; his death (1536), I, pt. i, 348-351.
- Bahādurvadi: village in Sātāra district, fort at, XIX, 450-451.
- Bahāl: records at, I, pt. ii, 523.
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- Bahāmāni**: dynasty founded about A. D. 1347 at Gulbarga, I, pt. ii, 587, 620, 637; extent of its territory (1347), *id.* 620, 637; during the Durgādevi famine (1396-1408) the hill forts fall into the hands of Marāṭha chiefs; Malek-ul-Tujār is sent to subdue the ghāts, and the Konkan (1420), *id.* 588; another force is sent by Ala-ud-din into the Konkan (1436), *id.* 31, 588; Malek-ul-Tujār is again sent (1451); Māhmūd Gāwān, the great minister, makes another effort to subdue the hill country and takes Kelna (1472), and makes a new distribution of the dominions, *id.* 588; attacks on the Southern Marāṭha Country (1406-1472); the capture of Belgaum brings the whole country under them (1472), *id.* 638-639; famine (1472); unjust execution of the prime minister precipitates the fall of (1481), *id.* 639; partition of the Dakhan (1491), *id.* 589; institutions of, XIX, 227 note 5; for other accounts see XXI, 362-367; XXIII, 397-403; their rule, in Thāna district, XVII, 353-358, and XIV, 120, 357; XIII, 441-442, 551 note 6; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 353-358; in Sātāra district, XIX, 225-227; in Sholāpur district, XX, 276-278; in Dhārwar, and wars with Vijaynagar, XXII, 403-405; in Kolāba district, XI, 142; in Khāndesh, XII, 243; in Nāsik district, XVI, 535; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 94, 95; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 193; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 215-219.
- Bahār**: (Bihar) Marāṭhas in (1742), XIX, 285.
- Bahārām Gor**: Persian king, his visit to India (420-440), XII, 557.
- Baharimad**: Mevād (?), I, pt. i, 109, 492.
- Baharji**: title of Bāglān chiefs, XVI, 184 and note 8.
- Bahāvratā**: outlawry practised by Kāthiāwār Rājputa, VIII, 116 and note 1, 117; indulged by the chiefs, *id.* 329; outlaws, in Kaira district, III, 120; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 197.
- Bāhattara-niyog-Adhipati**: official title of Kal-yāni Kalachuryas, I, pt. ii, 485, 486, 489, 521, 524.
- Bahāzuddin**: Nakshband, saint, IX, pt. ii, 20.
- Bahāwalpur**: town in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Bāhe**: village in Sātāra district, temples, fairs, XIX, 452.
- Bahadiri**: Baroda guarantee system, in the hands of the Arabs, transferred to the Company (1802), VII, 253-263, 271.
- Bahika**: the West Panjāb, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5.
- Bahikās**: apparently the Śakas of the second or first century before Christ; their priests, admitted to be Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 439; their traces remain in Valkel Brāhmins, *id.* 439 note 5.
- Bahir**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Bahiravgad**: two forts of the same name in Ratnāgiri district, X, 319.
- Bahirgad**: fort in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 4. See also Bahirugad.
- Bahirji Naik**: Shivājī's spy in Gujarāt in 1664, I, pt. i, 386.
- Bahiropan**: Shāhu's minister (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242; defeated by Kānhoji Angria, XI, 146.
- Bahirugad**: chief place of the Shirkes, north of Vishalgad in Kolhāpur state, I, pt. ii, 31, 86.
- Bahirugad**: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 14.
- Bahirupant**: Pingle Peshwa: see Bahiropan.
- Bahlol Khān**: founder of the Sāvanur family, enters the service of Ahmadnagar and thence passes to Bijāpur (1626-1656), I, pt. ii, 665. See also XXII, 792.
- Bahman**: animal guardian, second day of the Pārsi month; eleventh month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
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- Bahraj**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 1.
- Bahrām Shāh**: Ghāzni king (1116-57), I, pt. i, 174 note 1; comes to India (1118); kills Muhammad Behlīm in the battle of Multān, IX, pt. ii, 58.
- Bahrain**: island in the Persian Gulf, Arab expeditions from, to Thāna coast and Broach (636), I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; I, pt. ii, 14; trade of, in horses with Cambay (1100), I, pt. i, 515; emporium of Indian trade, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Bahrots**: see Bhats.
- Bahruch**: see Broach.
- Bahrui**: see Broach.
- Bahrus**: I, pt. i, 520. See Broach.
- Bahuchara, Bahucharaji**: Gujarāt Hindu goddess, legend of, temple of, at Salkhanpur in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 137 note 1; votaries of, IX, pt. ii, 21, 22, 82, favourite deity, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi, *id.* 20, 29 and note 1, 510; also known as Becharāji or Becharā; originally a Charan woman, becomes a devi by her self-sacrifice; probably an old Koli goddess, *id.* p. xxxvi; 216 note 1, 218, 277 note 1; head-quarters of the worship of, in the Chunvāl, *id.* 216 note 1, 223; home of, shrine of, *id.* pp. ix, xi; 549; cock the carrier of, *id.* 380; healing shrine of, frequented by the sick, *id.* 365, 366; by pilgrims, *id.* 187; special mode of offering an animal to, *id.* 407; performances of *bhavāis* or comedies by Bhavāyās at the temple of, *id.* 223 note 1; worshippers of, *id.* 182, 213, 506, 507; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157, 187, 225, 336; the head lodge or *math* of the Bhārvas at, *id.* 277.
- Bahula**: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 425.
- Bahule**: village, in Sātāra district, temple and fairs at, XIX, 452-53.
- Bahuleshvar**: village in Khāndesh, temple at, XII, 432.
- Bāhuloda**: apparently the modern village of Bholāda, in Gujarāt, remission of pilgrim tax at, I, pt. i, 172.
- Bahurāh**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Bahuriband**: town in Central Provinces, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Bahurupi**: see Bhorpi.

Bahusahaya : *see* Dadda III.  
 Bāhva : tree in Khāndesh and Poona districts, XII, 24 ; XVIII, pt. i, 43.  
 Baidaru : *see* Berad.  
 Baidjadak : Arabic for ruby, I, pt. i, 517.  
 Bail Hongal : an old town, in Belgaum, trade centre, a temple, fair, and inscriptions at, XXI, 514 ; also I, pt. ii, 555.  
 Bailur : village in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 147 ; temple and fair at, *id.*, 260.  
 Bailur : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7.  
 Baiones : Peram, I, pt. i, 545.  
 Baīra : pirate boats, I, pt. i, 508 note 4, 521.  
 Bairāgis : religious beggars, in Kolāba district, XI, 415 ; in Thāna district, XIII, 195 ; in Nasik district, XVI, 73 ; in Dhārwar and Kolhāpur, XXII, 200, XXIV, 115.  
 Bairāmkhān : Bahamani noble, his revolt (1366), XVII, 354.  
 Bāis : widows of Mahādaji Sindia, ill-treated by Shirzi Rāo Ghātge ; take refuge in Amrut-rāo's camp and afterwards at Kolhāpur ; plunder Sindia's villages ; driven with the help of Yashvant Rāo Holkar into Burhānpur and thence to Mālwa (1798-1800), I, pt. ii, 607.  
 Baishi : timber tree on Konkan ghāts and at Mahabaleshvar, XXV, 133.  
 Baisura : Vaishyās, fifth class of Hindu population (912), I, pt. i, 530.  
 Baithak : sitting room, IX, pt. ii, 92 ; form of gymnastic exercise, *id.*, 172.  
 Baithan : Paithan in Nizām's territory, capital of Pulumāyi, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 37, 541 ; I, pt. ii, 143, 538 note 8.  
 Baitkul : creek near Kārwar, XV, pt. ii, 319 ; capture of the ' Monsoon ' at (1707), *id.*, 134 note 3.  
 Brīza Bāi : daughter of Sirji Rāo Ghātke and widow of Daulatrāv Sindia of Gwālior, I, pt. i, 437.  
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 Bajarbatta : guard against evil-eye, IX, pt. i, 378, 427 and note I.  
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 Bajera : *see* Bājri.  
 Bāji Ohorpade : Bijāpur chief of Mudhol, his treachery and arrest of Shāhji, I, pt. ii, 592, sent against Shivāji ; surprised and killed by Shivāji at Mudhol (1661), *id.*, 593 ; XIX, 232-33 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 229. *See* also XXIV, 393-94.  
 Bāji Mohite : manager (1647) of Supa, XVIII, pt. ii, 226.  
 Bāji Prabhu : commandant of Purandhar, killed in its gallant defence (1665), XVIII, pt. ii, 231.  
 Bajipur : new town of Bassein, I, pt. ii, 99.  
 Bājirāv I : second Peshwa (1721-40) ; sets out with an army for Khāndesh ; his schemes for the conquest of Mālwa ; Holkar and Sindia officers in his army ; his character ;

his ambitious scheme of conquest ; is opposed by the Pratinidhi ; his incursions in Mālwa ; Nizām-ul-Mulk's fears at the spread of the Marātha power ; war with Trimbakrāv Dābhāde in Gujarāt ; Raghujī Bhonsle ; wars in the Konkan ; Bājirāv's money difficulties ; receives assignment of the revenue of the districts south of the Chambal ; defeats the Mughals near Delhi ; Nādir Shāh sacks Delhi ; Bājirāv receives Khillat from the Delhi emperor ; his critical situation ; his arrangements with Raghujī Bhonsle ; treaty of Mungi-Paithan ; his death, XIX, 267-83. *Briefer accounts of*, I, pt. ii, 599-600 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 243-44 ; empowers Udaji Powār to collect *chauth* in Gujarāt (1724), VII, 167 ; sends Udaji Powār to Gujarāt to drive away Pilāji Gāikwār ; carries on negotiations with the Gujarāt viceroy and promises to exclude Pilāji, Kāntāji and other freebooters from Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 308 ; his struggle with Pilāji Gāikwār for ascendancy in Gujarāt (1729-32), *id.*, 171-73 ; discovers the intrigues of Trimbakrāv Dābhāde ; advances to Baroda and besieges it ; raises the siege and on his way to the Dakhan defeats the forces of Trimbakrao and Pilāji and kills Trimbakrāv (1731), *id.*, 393 ; his negotiations with the Nizām (1731), *id.*, 312-13 ; is appointed governor of Mālwa with Anandrāv Powār as his deputy (1734), *id.*, 382 ; retakes Rāygaḍ, Tala, and Ghosāla ; Avchitgaḍ and Bīrvādi ceded to (1735), I, pt. ii, 83 ; receives marriage presents from Bombay Government (1740), XXVI, pt. i, 271.  
 Bājirāv II : ninth Peshwa (1796-1817) ; is imprisoned by Nāna in the fort of Junnar (1794) ; his condition ; Nāna's intrigues for preventing his accession to the Peshwaship on the death of Mādhavrāv (1774-1795) ; Bājirāv asks Sindia's help ; deserts Sindia in favour of Nāna ; his brother Chimnāji is raised to the Peshwaship by Sindia's minister ; Nāna's schemes to restore Bājirāv who is sent to North India by Bāloba Tātya, Sindia's minister ; Bājirāv is brought back and installed Peshwa ; appoints Nāna his prime minister ; the principles which guide his conduct ; is tired of Sindia and Nāna ; Nāna's house is plundered and Nāna sent to Ahmadnagar fort ; his half-brother Amritrāv becomes prime minister ; Sindia plunders (1797) Poona ; disorders in Poona ; Nāna is set free and is induced to become Bājirāv's prime minister ; Nāna's death ; Bājirāv gratifies his revenge by throwing into confinement Nāna's former supporters ; Bājirāv entirely in the hands of Sindia ; his cruelties and general discontent ; Yashwantrāv Holkar's brother Vithoji is dragged to death and his nephew is imprisoned at Asirgaḍ ; Yashwantrāv marches on Poona and defeats Bājirāv and Sindia ; Bājirāv flees to Sinhgaḍ, thence to Rāygaḍ, Suvarndurg, Revdanda and Bassein ; enters into the treaty of Bassein ; General Wellesley's march to Poona ; Bājirāv is restored ; condition of the Dakhan (1803-1808) ; estimate of Bājirāv's character

**Bála**: sacred plant, XXV, 289.  
**Bála Behlīm Patti**: see Behlīm.  
**Balabha**: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 524, 525.  
**Balabhadra**: elder brother of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 142.  
**Balabhi**: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.  
**Bālachandra**: author of *Prābhritsāra*, I, pt. ii, 288.  
**Bālāchari**: port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 34, 375.  
**Bālādev**: object of worship among Bhavāds, name suggests the Bhavād connection with Bālas or Vālas, IX, pt. i, 268.  
**Bālādeva**: uncle of Basava and prime minister of Bijjala the Kālāchuri king, I, pt. ii, 478; marries his daughter to Basava, *id.* 225, 226.  
**Bālādevas**: Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.  
**Baladevayya**: officer of the Western Chālukya king Somēśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.  
**Balāditya**: of Magadha, I, pt. i, 75 notes 2 and 5.  
**Bala-en-lena**: taking off of sorrow, a ceremony, IX, pt. ii, 160 note 1.  
**Bālāgam**: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 376.  
**Balagāni**: see Balagāmve.  
**Balagāmve**: old town in Mysore, Pāndavas at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; forms part of Kuntala, *id.* 431; chief place in the Banāvasi district, *id.* 437, 439, 489; important seat of Western Chālukya power, *id.* 449; inscriptions at, *id.* 228, 281 note 3, 282 note 5, 306 note 5, 339, 341 note 2, 369 and note 3, 428 note 4, 435 note 10, 436, 442 note 4, 443 note 3, 448 note 1, 450 note 2, 451 notes 1 and 2, 455 and note 6, 457 note 5, 458 note 2, 459 note 3, 460, 461, 465, 466, 473, 474, 475, 476, 487, 503 note 3, 505, 524, 529, 538 note 8, 568 note 3, 581 note 3. See also XV, pt. ii, 86 note 2.  
**Bālāghāt**: upland, a natural division of Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 2.  
**Bālāghāt**: flat elevated country in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 5.  
**Bālāghāt**: hill range in Sholāpur district, XX, 2.  
**Balagnur**: village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 652.  
**Balah**: Alberuni's era of, I, pt. i, 78 note 1; starting of era, *id.* 81.  
**Balai**: Ptolemy's name of Gopnath in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.  
**Bālāji**: Nāsik temple, XVI, 507-509.  
**Bālāji**: temple of, at Tirupati, IX, pt. i, 549.  
**Bālāji**: Peshwas; see Bālāji Bājirāv and Bālāji Vishvanāth.  
**Bālāji Anji**: Parbhu, chitnis of Shivāji, I, pt. ii, 594; XIX, 249.  
**Bālāji Bājirāv**: third Peshwa (1740-1761); office contested by Bāpuji Naik Bāramatikar; success of Bālāji; his money difficulties; his plans for the government of Mālwa; receives a grant by which the territory conquered from the Portuguese is conferred on him; Bālāji in North India and Mālwa; his rivalry with Raghujī Bhonsle; expedition

into the Karnātak; his intrigues about Shāhu's succession; his conduct towards Sakvarbāi, Shāhu's widow; his usurpation of authority; removes the capital to Poona; Rām Rāo is confined in Sātara; Tārābāi's attempts to divert the power from the Konkani Brāhmins; Dāmāji Gaikwār is defeated by Bālāji; Bālāji effects a settlement with Tārābāi; management of the country; battle of Pānipat; Bālāji's death, XIX, 283-295; *briefer accounts of*, succeeds his father; improves the civil administration; death of Shāhu; usurps the sole authority; is opposed by Tārābāi; makes Poona the capital of the Marātha empire; quarrels with his cousin Sadashivrāv; their reconciliation; imprisons the Gaikwār and Dābhāde families in Lohogad; his wars with the Mughals supported by the French; the Mughals attack the Marātha camp at Rājāpur, plunder Rānjangaon and destroy Tālegon Dābhāde; Bālāji leads an army into Karnātak; Dāmāji is released on condition of paying a tribute to the Peshwa; expeditions in Gujarāt; comes in contact with the English; enters into treaty with the English; sends an army to Indus which breaks the power of Ahmad Abāli; leads again an army into the Karnātak; attitude towards the English; his intrigues at the Haidarābād Court; family feuds; war with the Nizām; battle of Udgir; battle of Pānipat, death; character, XVIII, pt. ii, 244-250; *another account*: overcomes opposition and assumes the management of the Marātha empire (1749); confirms Rāghujī Bhonsle in Berār, Yeshvantrāo Dābhāde in Gujarāt, Fatehsing Bhonsle in Akalkot, and divides Mālwa among Holkar, Sindia and Pāvār; Yamāji Sivdeo's insurrection quelled; takes Dāmāji Gaikwār prisoner to Poona (1751), I, pt. ii, 600-601; war with the Nizām (1751), *id.* 601; greater part of Khāndesh and the Gangthari ceded by the Nizām, *id.* 601-602; Rani Tārābāi rebels and is besieged in the fort of Sātara; Dāmāji Gaikwār released and Marātha supremacy established in Gujarāt (1754); Marātha defeat at Panipat and his death (1761), *id.* 602; *another account*: Dr. Trotter sent to treat with (1745), XXVI, pt. iii, 551; sends an army into Gujarāt and frees Rangoji (1748), I, pt. i, 333; confirms Fatehsing at Akalkot, negotiations with Jawān Mard Khān (1750), XX, 290, I, pt. i, 334; his victory over the Gaikwār, imprisons Dāmāji and compels him to surrender half his rights and conquests (1751), VII, 178, I, pt. i, 334; quells the rising at Sāugola (1752), XX, 290-291; his intrigue against Bussey (1756), *id.* 291; Ahmadnagar and Nāsik ceded to (1759-60); death of (1761), VII, 185; gives Ajra to Ichalkaranji chief, XXIV, 200.  
**Bālāji Janārdan**: see Nānā Fadnavis.  
**Bālāji Kunjar**: Peshwa's commander, defeated at Gārdhond (1801), I, pt. ii, 608.  
**Bālāji Lakshman**: sarasubhedār of Khāndesh and Bāglān, his treacherous massacre of

by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Valentia. Mr. Elphinstone, and General Wellesley; his disloyalty to the English; raises a brigade of Native Infantry; Bájiráv's adviser, Trimbakji Denglia; strengthens his force; influence of Trimbakji in Bájiráv's Court; is haunted by the ghost of Náráyanráv Peshwa who was murdered by his father; plants several hundred thousand mango trees, apparently to get rid of the ghost; his intrigues against the English; adjustment of his claims on the Gaikwár; Gangádhār Shástri in Poona; murder of Gangádhār Shástri; Mr. Elphinstone demands the surrender of Trimbakji Denglia; Bájiráv's professions of regard to the English; organizes a league against the English; is warned by Mr. Elphinstone who demands the surrender of Trimbakji; treaty of Poona; measures for crushing the Pándhárís; Sir John Malcolm meets Bájiráv at Mahuli; Bápu Gokhale, Bájiráv's chief adviser; Bájiráv attempts to murder Mr. Elphinstone; preparations for the rupture; battle of Kirkee (1817); Bájiráv's defeat; Poona surrendered; Bájiráv's flight; is pursued by General Smith; fight at Koregaon; Sátára proclamation; fall of all the Poona forts; battle of Ashta; Bájiráv's flight; surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, XVIII, pt. ii, 270-303; *brief accounts of*, Konkan, during the reign of, I, pt. ii, 110-119; kept in confinement with his father and brother; on the death of the young Peshwa wins over Báloba Tátia, Sindia's chief adviser; to forestall Báloba, is seated on the throne by Nána Phadnavis; his younger brother put on the throne by Sindia; Sindia declares for him; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis and is formally installed Peshwa (1796); imprisons Nána Phadnavis in Ahmadnagar and allows Sindia's troops to levy money from the rich inhabitants of Poona (1797); releases Parashram Bhán and sends him against the Raja of Sátára; war with Kolhápúr (1799-1800), *id.* 606-607; executes Vitthoji the brother of Yashwantráo Holkar, and imprisons Mahádev Ráo Ráste (1801); is defeated by Yashwantráo Holkar (1802); flies to Bassein and signs treaty (1802), and returns to Poona escorted by the English (1802-1803), *id.* 110-111, 608, 609; his mismanagement; endeavours to centralise his power and imprisons the Pratinidhi at Mhasvad (1806); his crafty policy, *id.* 609; Mahádeo Ráo Ráste and Appa Desái Nipánikar fail to send their contingents and are deprived of their lands; forms a body of disciplined troops commanded by English officers (1813); raises Trimbakji Denglia and gives his consent to murder Gangádhār Shástri; surrenders Trimbakji to the English (1815); Trimbakji escapes; the inhabitants rise against him; surrenders Trimbakji and signs a new treaty with the English (1817), *id.* 610; war with the Peshwa; battle of Kirkee (1817); battle of Koregaon (1818); his surrender (1819), *id.* 611; circumstances attending his accession; treaty of Bassein;

state of the country; orders Bápu Gokhale to chastise Parashurám Shrinivás, the Pratinidhi; his advisers; Trimbakji Denglia's insurrection; Bájiráv's disloyalty; battle of Kirkee; his defeat and pursuit; Sátára surrendered to the British; Mr. Elphinstone's manifesto, XIX, 298-305; appoints his younger brother governor of Gujarát (1796), I, pt. i, 411; state of Thána under (1802), XIII, 512; takes refuge in Suvarndurg (1802), X, 339; builds a palace at Guhágár (1810), *id.* 336; his claims on the Gaikwár (1817), VII, 218-223; appoints Trimbakji Denglia Sar Subhá of Ahmadabad (1814), I, pt. ii, 427; visits Pandharpur (1815-1817), *id.* 292-293; his relations with the Gaikwár (1817), VII, 385; his flight (1817-1818), XX, 293-295; XVII, 414-415; his feud with Nasik Báhámans, XVI, 40 note 4.

Bájiráv Ballál: *see* Bájiráv I.

Bájra: *see* Bájri.

Bájri: food plant in several districts, XXV, 185, 208, 276; in Sátára district, XIX, 160.

Bajvá: a village near Baroda, VII, 534.

Bákad: depressed class in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 360-362.

Bakám: dye-yielding tree in Khándesh, XII, 25, XXV; 243.

Bákar Áli: Pirána saint, his tomb at Pirána worshipped chiefly by Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2.

Bákar Fakih: his land reclamation in Bassein, XIII, 282.

Bakarkasás: Musalmán mutton butchers in Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur districts, XVII, 229; XXIII, 297; XVIII, pt. i, 500; XIX, 139-140, XX, 204.

Bakayan: timber tree cultivated in villages, XXV, 41.

Bakkam: *see* Bakám.

Bakkar: place mentioned by Ibní Khurdádbha (A. D. 912), I, pt. i, 520.

Bakkas: contribution levied by the Imám among Khojás, IX, pt. ii, 49.

Bakli: timber tree found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76.

Bakr í'd: *see* Id.

Bakshi: military paymaster under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.

Bakshindabaksh: name given to Sinhgad by Aurangzeb, XVIII, pt. ii, 240.

Baksi: variety of wheat, XXV, 189.

Baktria: Balkh, IX, pt. i, 455; country of Zoroaster, *id.* pt. ii, 211; independence of, I, pt. i, 543.

Baktrian Greeks: called Yakshas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1; their connection with India, *id.* 535; known as Baktrianoi, a warlike race, *id.* 545; pictures of, in the Ajantá caves, XII, 494 and note 1, 517.

Bakul: timber tree common in the presidency, XXV, 91; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44.

Bakuládevi: queen of Chálukya king Bhím I, (1169), I, pt. i, 169, 181.

Bakurhole: stream in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 6.

Bála: oldest name of the Ghelots or Sisodiás, IX, pt. i, 495.

- Bhils in Ahmadnagar and Khândesh, I, pt. ii, 629.
- Bâjâjipant Nâtu: Mr. Elphinstone's friend, XVIII, pt. ii, 299.
- Bâljâji Vishvanâth: first Peshwa (1714-1720); accountant of Shrivardhan in Jânjira; writer under Dhanâji; is viewed with jealousy by Dhanâji's son Chandrasen; his flight; his concealment in Pandugad; is released; is again imprisoned by Dâmâji Thorât; is released by Shâhu; leads an army against Kânhoji Angria; settlement with Angria; is appointed Peshwa (1714); releases the Pant Sachiv, then Thorât's prisoner; receives lands in Poona; his scheme of usurpation; assists the Syed brothers in their scheme of deposing the emperor Feroksher; visits Delhi; receives three imperial grants for Shâhu; settlement of the country; his death, XIX, 254-266; *another account*: kârkûn to Dhanâji Jâdhav and afterwards the founder of the Peshwa dynasty, negotiates on behalf of Shâhu with Kânhoji Angria (1713) and invades the Sidi territory, I, pt. ii, 598; besieged by Chandrasen Jâdhav in Pandugad, *id.* 598; subdues Krishnârâo Khatâokar and becomes Peshwa (1714); defeats Dâmâji Thorât and takes him prisoner; induces Mughal officers to make Poona over to him (1715); takes part in the quarrels at Delhi as an ally of the Sayad ministers (1718); obtains the grant of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the Dakhan and the sovereignty of the districts south of the Bhimâ and north of the Vardha and Tungâbhadrâ from Poona to Kolhâpur, a part of the Karâtak and the Konkan (1720), *id.* 598-599; his death (1721), *id.* 599; *another account*: first Peshwa (1714-1720); early life; his rise; rivalry with Chandrasen, Shâhu's Commander-in-Chief; flees to Sâsvad; his perilous condition; is dignified by Shâhu with the title of Sena-kurt or army-agent; is imprisoned by Dâmâji Thorât; his release; success against Angria; is appointed Peshwa; is presented the fort of Purandhar by the Pant Sachiv; goes to Delhi to assist the Sayads; obtains for Shâhu three imperial grants, *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *savarâj*; receives several districts near Poona in personal jâgir; death, XVIII, pt. ii, 241-243; *another account*: advances to Ahmadâbâd and loves tribute (1707), I, pt. i, 295; conciliates Angria and gives Shrivardhan to him, I, pt. ii, 82; XI, 146, 467; his accession to power (1713), XIII, 489; his negotiations at Delhi respecting Gujarât tribute (1717), I, pt. i, 389; obtains *svardja* from the Emperor (1720), I, pt. ii, 626.
- Balâl Devi: goddess, originally a Châran woman, becomes a devi by self-sacrifice, is worshipped at Bâkalkua, IX, pt. i, 216 note 1.
- Balambha: town, VIII, 376.
- Bâlambid; village in Dhârwar, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Bâla Muhammad Shâh: Pirâna saint, IX, pt. ii, 69; his tomb at Pirâna near Ahmadâbâd, worshipped by the Shaikhs, *id.* 76 note 2.
- Bâlânadi: river in Kânara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Balance Sheet: all district volumes, *see* under District name.
- Balanites: *Egyptiaca*, *Rosburghii*, timber trees found in several districts, XXV, 37.
- Bâlânivav: village in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 377.
- Balantyne: British agent at Baroda (1812), VII, 217; makes engagements with Kâthiâwâr chiefs, *id.* 328; his settlement with Rewa Kântha chiefs, *id.* 331.
- Bâlapatna: port on the Konkan coast mentioned by Ptolemy and in the Periplus, I, pt. ii, 1.
- Bâlâpir: ruined mosque near Dâbhôl in Ratnâgiri district, X, 320.
- Bâlâpur: town in Berârs, the battle of, in 1720; defeat of the imperial army by Nizâm-ul-Mulk, I, pt. ii, 627; I, pt. i, 301, 389; VII, 168.
- Bâlâram: river in Pâlanpur state, V, 287.
- Bâlâs: or Vâlâs, that is, Valabhis, *see* Vâlâs.
- Bâlâsinor: a Rewa Kântha state, VI, 1, 2; area, boundaries, population, sub-divisions history, family tree, *id.* 137-140; town, *id.* 157; residence of the Bâbi family, I, pt. i, 314; captured by Bhagvantrâv from Sardâr Muhammad Khân Bâbi (1760), *id.* 344; VII, 174; recaptured by Sardâr Muhammad Khân (1761), I, pt. i, 345, VII, 335.
- Balav or Bâlâvav: fishing boat, its description, cost, XIII, 344, 719.
- Balavarman: Châlûkya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 380, 399.
- Bâlâvur: modern Bâlûr village in Dhârwar district, I, pt. ii, 377-378.
- Baldans: Dutch traveller, his description of Bijâpur and Kânara and its ports (1660), XIII, 430; XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 255, 274, 311, 332; his mention of Râjâpur in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 72.
- Baldev: Basav's (1100-1168) father-in-law, XXIV, 119.
- Baldhoi: tâluka in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 374.
- Baldness: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Bâlê: stream, in Kolâba District, XI, 9.
- Balegrâma: identified with the modern Belgam Turhâlâ in the Nâsik district, I, pt. ii, 185, 357-358.
- Baleh: *see* Valch.
- Bâlêhalli: village in Dhârwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Baleocuros: king, mentioned by Ptolemy as Governor of the southern province, identified with Vilivâyakura, I, pt. ii, 158, 176. *See* also I, pt. i, 541.
- Balesar: village granted by Râshtrakûta king Dhruv II, I, pt. i, 127. *See* Bâleshvar.
- Bâleshvar: a small town in Baroda, VII, 571.
- Bâleshvar: range in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4-5.
- Balev: Coconut day, leading Hindu holiday, the sea worshipped on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 170, 173, 336.
- Baleyapattana: fortress, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Balhara: *see* Balhâras.
- Balhâras: identified with Râshtrakûtas of Malkhed, I, pt. ii, 209, 387, 388; I, pt. i, 519, 525, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; X, 132 note 3; XI, 271; rulers of

- Konkan (850-916), I, pt. i, 505, 468, 469, 506, 509, 512, 514, 516, 518; I, pt. ii, 4; X, 193 note 1; XIII, 434 and note 10; rulers of Lār (Gujarāt) and Cambay, kind to Arabs, I, pt. ii, 22-23; VI, 214; XIII, 432.
- Baifakāka**: see *Saiadkākā*.
- Balibhadra**: Bhakta of the fourth yugā or epoch, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Balidhāns**: Hindu sacrifice, IX, pt. ii, 48 note 2.
- Bālinge**: village in Kolhāpur state, temple of Kāṭṭyāyana at, XXIV, 293.
- Baliospermum**: *montanum* and *polyandrum*, medicinal and poisonous plants, XXV, 255, 269.
- Balipātra**: town near Chaul, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. ii, 2.
- Bālipoddi**: see *Bāḍipoddi*.
- Balipur**, **Balipura**: see *Balagamve*.
- Balisa**: village, identified with Wanasa in Baroda territory, gift of, I, pt. i, 111; I, pt. ii, 360.
- Balkh**: province of Afghanistan, I, pt. i, 144, 545; sun-worship introduced into India from, IX, pt. i, 476. See *Baktria*.
- Balla**: Cutch chief, helps Bhimdev II (1180), V, 132.
- Ballakunde**: province in Karnātak, I, pt. ii, 434.
- Ballāl**: Kolhāpur Silāhara king, inscription of, XXIV, 221; I, pt. ii, 254, 545-547.
- Ballāla**: king of Māliwa, defeated by Kumārāpāla Chālukya (1143-71), I, pt. i, 185.
- allāla**: prince of the Sāntālī *mandala*, I, pt. ii, 579, 583.
- Ballāla I**: Hoysāla prince, I, pt. ii, 218, 374 note 5; feudatory of the Western Chālukya, king Vikramāditya, VI, *id.* 451, 491, 493; rules at Belāpura, *id.* 494; his date (1103), *id.* 495 note 2.
- Ballāla II**, **Vira-Ballāla**, **Vira-Ballāla II**: Hoysāla king (1173-1212), I, pt. ii, 493; succeeds his father; his *biruda*, *id.* 501; feudatory of Kalachurya Sankama, *id.* 488, 502; defeats Brahma, the general of Someśvara IV, and puts an end to the Chālukya power, *id.* 223, 466, 502; defeats Bhīllama, the Devgiri Yādav king, and establishes himself as an independent king, *id.* 237-38, 502-03; is described as a ruler of Kuntala, *id.* 284 note 2, 520; his conquests, *id.* 503-05, 519, 563; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 505-06, 521, 582; his latest date on record, *id.* 506 and note 2; is said to have acquired his sovereignty by favour of the god Nārāyan, *id.* 491; his Vaiṣṇava minister, *id.* 491, 507; captures Uchehangī and restores Pāndya his kingdom, *id.* 319 note 1, 333, 501; his inscription, *id.* 218, 240.
- Ballāla III**, **Vira-Ballāla III**: Hoysāla king (1310), I, pt. II, 493; succeeds his father Vira Nerasimha III, records of his reign, his titles, is defeated by Malik Kāfur and Khwāja Hājī, *id.* 509, 533; XV, pt. ii, 93; retires to Tonnur after the demolition of Dorasamudra (1327), is liberated and reigns at Behir, I, pt. ii, 510.
- Ballāladēva**: Singhana's (Devgiri Yādav) feudatory I, pt. ii, 523.
- Ballālgad**: fort in Thāna, XIV, 14.
- Ballantine, Captain**: VIII, 306.
- Ballare**: in Karnātak, conquered by Viśṇu-vardhāna, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Ballāvalli**: modern Wallāwal in the Sāvāntvādī state, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Ballayya**: officer of Vira-Ballāla II, in charge of Annigere (1208) in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 506.
- Ballayyasāhani**: Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.
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- Bālod-Mers**: highest division of Mers, apparently the same as the Bala's or rulers of Valabhi, IX, pt. i, 494 and note 2.
- Balra**: timber tree, common in the plains in India, XXV, 73.
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- Balsane**: place of interest in Khāndesh, old temples and caves at, XII, 432.
- Bālsantoshia**: beggars in Sātara district, XX, 181.
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- Bara:** village in Cutch, Gajanjī's head-quarter at (1365), V, 135; a fort at, *id.* 136.
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- Bara-Ganga:** river in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 7.
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- Bari**: also called Sāchak, the procession carrying presents to brides, IX, pt. ii, 165 and note 1.
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- Barmarasa**: Banavási chief, founder of a state with Annigeri as its capital (1182), XV, pt. ii, 90.
- Barmek**: clan name of the ministers of Harūn-al-Rashid (A. D. 792-813), IX, pt. i, 489.
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- Bhillama II**: Yádav prince, vassal of the Western Chálukyas, assists Tailapa in his war with Munja; his grant, I, pt. ii, 232, 233, 425, 430, 433; copper-plate grant of, *id.* 511 and note 7, 513; Śiva worshipper, *id.* 514.
- Bhillama III**: Yádav king, vassal of the Western Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 234; marries Hámma, daughter of Jayasimha II, the Western Chálukya king, *id.* 435, 436, 437, 514, 515.
- Bhillama IV**: Yádav king, I, pt. ii, 234, 515.
- Bhillama V**: Yádav king, first of the later dynasty, extends his power over the country ruled by the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 235-236; puts to death the Hoysála Yádav prince at Kalyán; founds the town of Devagiri and gets himself crowned; endeavours to extend his power beyond the Krishna, but is defeated by Virá-Ballála, *id.* 237-238.
- Bhilmál**: see Bhinnmál.
- Bhilola**: village in Mahi Kántha, temple at, V, 433.
- Bhilodia**: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 145, IX, pt. i, 124.
- Bhilrigad**: place of interest in Pálanpur, marble remains at, V, 339.
- Bhilás**: town in Central India, ancient Daśárna identified with, I, pt. ii, 142, 147.
- Bhim**: Solanki, called the Gujar in poems, IX, pt. i, 485.
- Bhim**: legendary ruler of Bombay, Máhim, takes Asheri fort and Tárápur from Kolis (1280), XIV, 11, 344. See Bimb.

- Bhima**: Devgiri Yādav prince, I, pt. ii, 519; Silāhāra king, *id.* 537; Sinda prince, *id.* 577.
- Bhima**: river in the Dakhan, XVII and XVIII, pt. i, 6, XX, 3-4, XXIII, 9, I, pt. ii, 185, 227, 357, 377 note 4; camp of Kirtivarman II, on the bank of, *id.* 378.
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- Bhima I**: Chālukya king (1022-1064), succeeds Durlabhā, leads victorious expeditions against the kings of Sind and Chédi; Kulachandra attacks his capital Anahilavāla; he escapes at the advance of Māhmūd of Ghazni (1024), his plates, I, pt. i, 79 note 2, 163-164, 166-167, 169-170, 181; builds the Somnātha temple, *id.* 190, 522.
- Bhima I**: Western Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 378.
- Bhima II**: Chālukya king (1179-1242), succeeds Mularāja II; his grants, I, pt. i, 195 and note 3; his nickname Bhola (Simpleton), *id.* 196, 470; Lavanaprāsād becomes independent of, I, pt. ii, 242; said to have been converted to Islām by Nūr Satāgur (1240) IX, pt. ii, 26 note 2; *id.* 38.
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- Bhimadeva I**: Devagiri Yādav prince, is defeated by Alaf Khān's troops while conveying Devaladevi, I, pt. ii, 532.
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- Bhim Bahādur**: Kolhāpur Sardār (1804-1805), XXIV, 189.
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- Bhimrāja**: son of Rāmdēv of Devgir, conquers the Konkan, dispossesses the Nāik princes, makes Mahim his capital, and is claimed by Parhus, Rājputās and Shudras, I, pt. ii, 27; *see* Bhima-dev I.
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- Bombay:** town and island, burnt by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347; divides Konkan into north and south, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, p. x; Gujarāt possession, *id.* 29; its reduction by Ahmad Shāh, *id.* 30; its capture by the French (1585); intended capture by a dismissed English officer (1667), *id.* 57; its cession to England (1661), *id.* 63; harbour of, *id.* 173; presidency, *id.* 282 note 5, 298 note 2, 537, 538, 567; under the Portuguese (1500-1660); under the British since 1666; settlement of Pārsī families in, IX, pt. ii, 195; as headquarters of the Pārsīs (1867), *id.* 198; development of the trade of, due to Pārsīs, *id.* 195; Pārsī success in, *id.* 199; first Kadmi fire-temple established in (1783), *id.* 193 note 2; A'tesh B-hrāms in, *id.* 247; Aglāris in, *id.* 248-249; towers of silence in, *id.* 252; Sidis in, plunder Bombay (1677-1680), XI, 438-441; attacked by Sidī Kāsim (1689), *id.* 442; modern port, XIII, 403; line of road (1026), *id.* 428; temple remains (1050), *id.* 429 and note 1; centre of piracy (1290), *id.* 434; Port (1500 and 1514), *id.* 443, 449; pleasant island (1530), *id.* 450; battle of, *id.* 450 note 1; a Portuguese district (1560), *id.* 455; small mart 1590, *id.* 465 and note 4; centre of piracy (1500), *id.* 471 and note 8; ceded to the British (1664), *id.* 472; state (1674), *id.* 474; Portuguese disturbances (1673-77), *id.* 478; Janjira Sidis (1680), proposed Marāthā invasion (1682), Krigwin and Child (1683), *id.* 479; President's headquarters (1687), Child's death (1690), *id.* 480; the Sidis (1690), depressed state (1694-1708), *id.* 481-482; trade and condition (1664-1696), *id.* 485 and note 2; trade and taxes (1700), *id.* 487 and notes 1 and 2; merchants (1700), *id.* 488; town wall finished (1716), recovers from depression (1710-1720); Portuguese wish to buy (1727), *id.* 490, 492 and note 1; Portuguese refugees (1740), *id.* 494; alarm in Bombay, ditch made (1740), *id.* 495, 496; storm (1740), *id.* 496; danger from the Marāthās (1750), Bombay prosperous (1750), *id.* 497 and note 1; new fortifications (1757-1770), *id.* 499-500; Parsons' account (1775), *id.* 501; ship building and docks, danger from Marāthās and French, Vadgaon Convention (1779), *id.* 502-504; scarcity of money (1781), *id.* 509; growth, Forbes' and Franklin's accounts (1783), *id.* 511 and note 2; cotton trade with China (1790-1805), *id.* 511, 519; great fire (1803), *id.* 515; famine (1812), *id.* 513; trade (1800-1810), *id.* 514; state (1800-1810), Lord Valentia (1803), Sir J. Macintosh (1804-1811), Captain Basil Hall (1812), *id.* 514-517; details of trade (1800-1810), *id.* 518-520; summary of trade (1805-1882), *id.* 526 and note 2; population (1665, 1669-1677, 1716, 1750, 1764, 1780, 1812, 1816, 1826, 1882), *id.* 473, 474, 489, 497 note 1, 499, 500 note 1, 511 note 2, 513, 516 and note 6, 526 and note 3; cession of (1660-1664), XV, pt. ii, 255 and note 7; Mahābaleshvar XIX, 505; acquisition by the English Crown, XXVI, pt. i, 1-21; delay regarding delivery of, *id.* 14; articles of delivery, *id.* 15-20; transferred to Company, *id.* 29-35; the erection of fort, warehouses, public and other buildings in, *id.* 55; its condition (1677), *id.* 59-61; orders of the Court to improve its position, *id.* 81-83; ships stationed at, *id.* 86; plague in (1686), *id.* 101; occupied by the Sidis, released, *id.* 103; its bad health (1706), *id.* 142; measures for the defence of, against Marāthā attack (1737), *id.* 182-183; building rules in (1742), *id.* 250-251; its government (1715-1720), *id.* 254-255; its governor rather a tradesman, *id.* 255-256; defence of, against French attack (1746), *id.* 282-283; measures for its defence against a French attack (1756), *id.* 307-316; defence preparations (1759), its

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- Bombay Karnatak:** Southern Maráthá Country, conquered by the Bahámanis (1406-1472), I, pt. ii, 638-639.
- Bombias:** leather workers, I, pt. i, 451.
- Bomma:** feudatory of the later Chálukya dynasty, restores Chálukya power, is defeated by Virá-Ballála, I, pt. ii, 223, 237.
- Bommans:** torch-bearer, slays Bijjala the Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 480.
- Bommaya:** companion of Jagaddeva in assassinating king Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Bond:** labour mortgage, specimen of, in Ratnágiri, Kanara and Thána districts, X, 162 note 1; XV, pt. ii, 32 note 1, 34; XIII, 311; money-lenders' in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 125.
- Bonthadevi:** wife of Vikramáditya IV, the Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 296, 380 note 1, 427.
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- Booth-building:** IX, pt. ii, 233. *See* Mandav.
- Booth Spirit:** worship of, among Paráns Prabhus, XVIII, pt. i, 200.
- Bopadeva:** native of Berár, Hemádrí's protégée, composes works on Vaishnáva doctrines, on grammar, and on medicine, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Bopárdi:** village in Sátára district, temple, XIX, 457-458.
- Boppadevi:** wife of Ballála I, I, pt. ii, 493; accomplished in the sciences and in singing and dancing, *id.* 494.
- Bor:** fruit tree found in several districts, XXV, 291; *see* also XII, 25; XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Bor:** pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 316; XVIII, pt. ii, 152-153; old trade (B. C. 100-A.D. 100) along, *id.* 211.
- Bor or Pimpri:** a Násik pass, XVI, 129.
- Boraginnee:** species of timber, famine, fibrous, and dye plants, XXV, 102, 166, 202, 233-248.
- Borás:** *see* Bohorá.
- Borai:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 9; forest, *id.* 20.
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- Borgaon:** village in Sátára district, XI, 458.
- Borghát:** pass, I, pt. ii, 42; opened (1830), *id.* 129; *see* Bor.
- Borhi chichanda:** timber tree, XXV, 69.
- Bori:** petty division of Junnar in Poona district, survey of, XVIII, pt. ii, 446-447.
- Bori:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 8.
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- Boro Budder:** town in Jáva, I, pt. i, 489.
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- Borrur:** fodder plant, XXV, 276.
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- Deacon: Colonel, I, pt. ii, 611; captures Chákan and other forts (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 302.
- Death: rites and ceremonies among Hindus, Bhángiás, IX, pt. i, 337; Bhátíás, *id.* 121; Bhils, *id.* 309-310; Bráhmans, *id.* 47-51; Brahna Kshatris, *id.* 59; depressed classes, *id.* 333; Dhedás, *id.* 343; Dhundiás, *id.* 315-316; Kanbis, *id.* 161-163; Káyasths, *id.* 64; Kolis, *id.* 251; Konkánás, *id.* 322; Mochis, *id.* 195; Naikdás, *id.* 328; Rájputés, *id.* 148-151; Shrávaks, *id.* 102; Vániás, *id.* 94-95; Varlis, *id.* 329; Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 239; recital of prayers near the dead, *id.* 239-240; bier, *id.* 240; bier-bearers or *nasesólárs*, *id.* 239 and note 2; last look at the dead; carrying of the dead body to the tower of silence, *id.* 210; funeral party, widow of the dead, *id.* 241; *uthanna* or rising from mourning, *id.* 242; feast-giving on, *id.* 207, 243. Parsi bier or *janazahs*, funeral; to help in funeral a *farz* or duty; *ziárat* feast; dinners on; mourning, IX, pt. ii, 168-170. *See* also in All District Volumes under caste concerned.
- Debal: expedition to, I, pt. i, 506, 511, 512, 513; identified with Karáchi or Thatta, *id.* 508 note 2, 514, 517, 521; perhaps Diu, *id.* 523, 547.
- DeBarros: Portuguese historian (1570), I, pt. i, 349; his map (1580), XV, pt. ii, 118; mentions Chitákul (Sintacora), *id.* 249, 279; Agrakon (Egorapan), *id.* 260; Bhatkul (Batekala) mentioned in his map, *id.* 274; mentions Honávar, *id.* 310; Mirjan (Mergen), *id.* 332.
- Debregeasia *longifolia*: fibrous plant, found at Mahabaleshvar and Konkán jungles, XXV, 234.
- Debtors: *see* Borrowers.
- Debur: place in Mysore, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 302.
- Decadas: (1497-1539) a work by De Barros, a Portuguese historian, his death in (1570), I, pt. i, 349.
- Deccan: *see* Dakhan.
- Deccan College: *see* Dakhan College.
- De Couto: *see* Do Couto.
- De Coutto: Portuguese writer and traveller, I, pt. ii, 58.
- Deda: a clan of Samma Rájputés in Cutch, V, 66.
- Dedadra: reservoir built by Siddharáj, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Dedal: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 426.
- Dedán: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 411.
- Deda raids: in Cutch (1871), V, 175.
- Dedarda: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 411.
- Dedhrota: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 427.
- Deer: held sacred, IX, pt. i, 378; in Khándesh, XII, 32; at Mátherán, XIV, 259; in Kánara, XIV, pt. i, 100-102.
- Deesa: cantonment, town, in Pálanpur, temples and fair at, V, 341, 342; contingent hospital at, maintained by the Gáikwár, VII, 508.
- Defence works: Bombay (1737) out forts and *galvats* to defend fords; batteries between Warli and Máhim, breast work from custom house to fort; stone work opposite Dhárávi; wall from Rewa to Slon, XXVI, pt. ii, 279-281; forts at Dongri and the Breach (1739), *id.* 282; the Town Ditch (1739-1743), *id.* 283-291.
- Degadi: Prachanda's ancestor, I, pt. i, 129.
- Degamve: village in Belgann district, temples and inscriptions at, XXI, 554; *see* also I, pt. ii, 569, 570; ordeal at, *id.* 571.
- Deh: tenth month of the Parsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Dehegám: a part in Broach district, its trade, II, 560.
- Dehej: part in Broach district, its history and trade, II, 560.
- Dehera: *see* Rájdair.
- Deheván: an old port and place of importance in Kaira district, III, 168.
- Dehgám: sub-division in Baroda, VII, 588-589; town, *id.* 589-590; hospital at, *id.* 507.
- Deh Jasan: high festival day, IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Jassans.
- Dehli: gateway platform in front of Rájput houses, IX, pt. i, 130, 134.
- Dehli Siwálik: pillar, inscriptions on, IX, pt. i, 59 note 1.
- Dehra: perhaps Dehra Dún, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Dehrás: temples, Shrávák religious buildings, description; named after Tirthankars; installation of image of Tirthankar; *anjana-salakha* ceremony; ornaments of the image; ministrants and their duties; worship in, IX, pt. i, 110-113.
- Dehu: village in Poona district, birth-place of Tukarán, temples and fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Deimachos: ambassador to Chandragupta's son, his work on India, I, pt. i, 534.
- Dekkan: *see* Dakhan.
- Delali: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 428.
- Delamotte: General, English commander, takes Bhudargad and Panhála (1844), XXIV, 295, 315; reizes and dismantles Sámaungad (1844), *id.* 319.
- Delasseau: Major, political agent of Dhár (1895), I, pt. i, 384.
- Dela Valle, Della Valle: traveller, his description of Cambay (1623), VI, 219; his journey from Cambay to Ahmadabád, I, pt. i, 224 note 2; traveller (1624), anchors at Keshi in Ratnágiri, X, 342; mentions the hurricane (1618), and Máhim, XIV, 32 note 1, 199; his description of Cheul, XI, 280-282, 292, 298, 309; *see* also I, pt. ii, 36; his description of Honávar, Gersappa and Ikkeri, XV, pt. ii, 123, 124, 284, 307, 310; mentions Anjiviv, *id.* 255.
- Delhi: establishment of Musalmáns at, I, pt. ii, 250; Musalmán kings of, *id.* 509; empire of, *id.* 510; Khilji emperors of, *id.* 530, 531;

- Alla-ud-din ascends the throne of, *id.* 532; Malik Kafur returns to (1311); intrigues at (1316), *id.* 533; empire, decline of (1708), *id.* 626; Shivaji's visit to, XVIII, pt. ii, 234; Bājirāv defeats the Mughals near (1736), XIX, 279; fall of (1857), emperor of, in treasonable correspondence with Nawāb of Rādhanpur, I, pt. i, 441.
- Delhi Emperors: their rule in Belgaum district (1294-1350), XXI, 361-362; their rule in Ahmadnagar (1318-1347), XVII, 353; of the Dakhan (1318-1347), XVIII, pt. ii, 215.
- Delivery: place of, services of midwife at the time of, IX, pt. ii, 228.
- Dellori: imprisoned by the inquisition at Daman (1674), I, pt. ii, 52, 58, 60.
- Delvāda: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 667; Rājputs attacked at (1394), I, pt. i, 233 and note 3.
- Demaladevi: wife of the Sinda prince Chāvanda II, I, pt. ii, 575.
- Demetrius: king of the Indians (B. C. 190-165), I, pt. i, 16.
- Demi: river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 63.
- Dendro-calamus strictus: food, famine, fibrous and fodder plant common in India, XXV, 188, 209, 238, 277.
- Deodār: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Deoli: suburb of Ahmadnagar, grant from, I, pt. i, 468, 469, 541; I, pt. ii, 304 note 4, 414, 416 note 4, 417, 418, 419 note 1, 420; Charter at, *id.* 422.
- Deopali: town, identified with Deoli, I, pt. i, 541.
- Depālā: caste of traders in Cutch, V, 56; an offshoot of Lohānās in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 149, IX, pt. i, 122.
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- Depressed classes: in Gujarāt, strength and distribution; chief classes Bhangīās, Dhedās, Garudās, Khalpas, Sindhvās; main causes of uncleanness; appearance; IX, pt. i, 331; food, position, religion, object of worship and reverence, *id.* 332; *bhagats* or holy men, customs, *id.* 333; community, *id.* 334. *See* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Dera: sand-hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 26.
- Dera Ismāil Khān: town once in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Derangae: identified with the Telingas, I, pt. i, 534.
- Derbhavti: state in Khāndesh, XII, 605.
- Derby: English ship, taken by Kānhoji Angria (1727), I, pt. ii, 87.
- Derdi Jānbāni: state in Kāthiāwār, origin of its name, VIII, 412.
- Dermal: fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 439.
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- Desan: in Idar state in Mahi Kānthā, an old temple at, V, 433-434.
- Desar: place of interest in Panch Mahāls, with an old temple, III, 309.
- Desastha: *see* Deshasth.
- Desāvāl: sub-caste of Brāhmanas, IX, pt. i, 2, 9; of Vāniās, *id.* 70-71; takes its name from Deesa, V, 341; in Kolāba district, XI, 48.
- Desembargadores: Portuguese district judges, I, pt. ii, 52; forbidden to have anything to do with Brāhmanas and other Hindus (1591), *id.* 59.
- Desert snakes: in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Deshantris: Saturday oil-beggars, I, pt. i, 451.
- Deshasth: a Brāhman sub-division, in Ratnagiri, X, 115; in Sāvautvādi, *id.* 411; in Kolāba, XI, 44; in Janjira state, *id.* 411; in Khāndesh, XII, 51; in Thāna, XIII, 63, 77; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 129-130; in Ahmadnagar, strength, appearance, division, languages, houses, food, dress, calling, religion, daily life, customs, condition, XVII, 50-54; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 159-160; in Sātāra, XIX, 51; in Sholāpur, XX, 26-27; in Belgaum district, XXI, 89-90; in Dhārwar their sub-divisions into Vaishnavas or Mādhyā Brāhmanas and Smārta Bhāgvats, XXII, 56; in Bijāpur their sub-divisions Smārta, Vaishnavas and Savāshees, their food, dress, daily life, birth, thread ceremony, marriage, coming of age, and death ceremonies, XXIII, 79-89; in Kolhapur, their character, dress, occupation, customs, birth, death and marriage ceremonies, thread ceremony, marriage, XXIV, 43-60; *see* Dakhani Brāhmanas.
- Deshāvāl: caste of labourers in Belgaum district, XXI, 165.
- Deshi: breed of cattle, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Deshkulkarnis: district accountants, XI, 177.
- Deshmukhs: hereditary revenue officers in Kolāba, their remuneration under Musalmān and Marātha governments, XI, 163; under early Hindu rulers, *id.* 169; sub-divisional superintendent in Thāna district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under Musalmāns, *id.* 553; under the Marāthās, *id.* 556.
- Deshnur: hill and village in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 554.
- Deshpandes: sub-divisional accountants in Thāna, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under the Musalmāns, *id.* 553; under the Marāthās, *id.* 556; hereditary revenue officers in Kolāba, XI, 163, 169, 171, 172 note 1, 178, 194. *See* also I, pt. ii, 34.

- Desikosa** : vocabulary of vernacular words, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Desinamamāla** : Prakrit work on local and provincial words compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Desinga** : I, pt. ii, 435. See Jayasimha II.
- DeSouza** : Emanuel, captain of the fort of Diu (1536), I, pt. i, 347.
- DeSouza** : dispensary at Uran, in Thāna district, XIII, 668.
- DeSouza** : Martin Alonzo, Portuguese viceroy (1542), wasted Bhatkal territory, XV, pt. ii, 114, 273 and note 3.
- Destiny** : worship of, called *Shashthi Pujan* or *Chhathi Pujan*, worship of Vidhata or goddess of fortune on the sixth day after birth, rites of, among Bhātiās, IX, pt. i, 119; Brāhmanas, *id.* 33-34; Chārāns, *id.* 220-221; Kanbis, *id.* 157-158; Kāyasthas, *id.* 61, 64, 67; Kolis, *id.* 248; Lohārs, *id.* 191; Rājputas, *id.* 139; Shrivaks, *id.* 100; Sonis, *id.* 201; Vāniās, *id.* 89; is observed among other classes, *id.* 57, 61, 100, 105, 154, 170, 173, 174, 176, 178, 181, 183, 185, 188, 194, 196, 205, 213, 225, 226, 233, 289, 329, 330.
- Deur** : in Bijāpur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 440 note 5, 521 and note 5.
- Deur** : village in Sātāra district, action near (1713), XIX, 463, 256; action at, between Bāpu Gokhle and General Smith (1818), *id.* 303.
- Dev** : river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 5.
- Dev** : river in Nāsik district, XVI, 8.
- Devachandra** : Jain priest, visits Dhandhuka, carries Changodeva to Karnāvatī, changes his name Somachandra to Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Devadāithan** : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 714.
- Dovadatta** : a Buddhist monk, XIV, 142.
- Devagana** : sect of Digambara Jainās, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devagere** : see Devagiri.
- Devagiri** : modern Daulatābād, I, pt. ii, 136, 353 note 2, 520; identified with Tagara, *id.* 174, 538 note 8; Yādavas of, *id.* 230-252, 299 note 4, 466, 509, 511, 512, 549, 555, 557; situated in Seunadeta, *id.* 231; founded and made capital by Bhīllama, *id.* 238; capital of the Yādava kings, *id.* 240, 245, 247, 583, 584; expedition of Allā-ud-din, against (1294), two invasions of, by Malik Kafur, 1307 and 1312, respectively, against the Yādava kings Rāmachandra and Samkara, *id.* 250-251, 530, 531, 532; peaks of, *id.* 501-502; Yādava kings, inscriptions of, *id.* 503, 505, 506, 508, 523, 526, 528; kingdom under Musalmān yoke, *id.* 530; Karnaraya of Gujarāt flees to, *id.* 532; visited by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 533; name of, changed to Daulatābād by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 534.
- Devagiri** : village in Dhārwar district, copper-plates at, I, pt. ii, 285, 287, 288, XXII, 400-401.
- Devagiri Yādavs** : Dakhan kings, their rule in Thāna, grants of (1273-1291), XIII, 60, 437; in Kānara (1188-1318), XV, pt. ii, 91-92; in Sātāra district (1170-1310), XIX, 224-225; their rule in Sholāpur (1170-1310, XX, 275; in Belgaum (1250-1320), XXI, 358; their rule in Dhārwar (1187-1320), XXII, 400-401; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 394-395; in Kolhāpur (1180-1300), XXIV, 218.
- Devāji** : son of Jangar, Bhil Nāik of Chikli, surprises and captures the fort of Roshmal and kills Bhikāji, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Devāji Takāpir** or Takpar : lieutenant of Dāmāji Gāikwār, defeats Abdul Aziz (1744), I, pt. i, 328; see also VII, 174, 176, 179.
- Devak** : totem or marriage gods among Poona population; among Kāchis, XVIII, pt. i, 284; among Koshtis, *id.* 348; among Lohārs, *id.* 353; among Lodhis, *id.* 399; among Rāmoshis, *id.* 410; among Gondhalis, *id.* 452; among Sātāra Buruds and Sāugors, XIX, 80, 94; among Marāthās, XIII, 125, XXIV, 66; Marāthā worship of, *id.* 75-76; a list of, among Marāthā, *id.* 414; among Koshtis, *id.* 95; among Lingāyats, *id.* 130.
- Devaladevi** : sister of Kumārāpāla, married to Anarāja, king of Sākambhari, I, pt. i, 181-182.
- Devaladevi** : daughter of Karnadeva, the last Vāghela chief, and Kauladevi, the promised bride of the Devagiri prince Samkara, is captured by Alaf Khān and married to Allā-ud-din's eldest son Khizr Khān, I, pt. i, 205, *id.* pt. ii, 532; see also I, pt. i, 205.
- Devala Mahadevi** : wife of the Hoysāla king Vira Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 466, 493, 508.
- Devalāna** : village in Nāsik district, coins from, I, pt. ii, 296, 385.
- Devalās** : Rājput tribe of Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 465.
- Devalgaon** : village in Ahmadnagar district, well at, XVII, 714.
- Devalia** : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 143.
- Devanāgari** : written character, I, pt. i, 80.
- Devanandin** : proper name of Pujyapāda, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Devanayya** : governor of Belvola, I, pt. ii, 405.
- Devāng** : caste of weavers in Dhārwar, the story of their origin, XXII, 165-167; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 95.
- Devangaon** : village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 645.
- Devaprasāda** : son of Kshemarāja, I, pt. i, 170; recommended by Karna to Siddharāja, burns himself on the funeral pile, 171.
- Devaputra** : Kushān name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Devarāja** : early Rāshtrakūta prince, I, pt. i, 120; grantor in Dhruva's Baroda grant, *id.* 126, 470; see also I, pt. ii, 386.
- Devarāja** : Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1264), I, pt. ii, 528.
- Devar Hippargi** : village in Bijāpur district, inscription, I, pt. ii, 521.
- Devar Huhli** : village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 665.
- Devar Navadgi** : village in Bijāpur district, Vāsudev Balvant Phadke's capture at (1879), XXIII, 645-646.
- Devar Rājputas** : I, pt. i, 465. See Devla Rājputas.

- Devasakti**: Sendraka chief, I, pt. ii, 186, 292, 363.
- Devasāri**: lady of Udambara village, feeds Kumārāpala in exile, I, pt. i, 182, 184.
- Devasuri**: Svetāmbara Jain Achārya, holds a religious discussion with Kumdachandra, Digāmbara Jain Achārya, I, pt. i, 181 and note 2; Hemācharya's teacher advises Kumārāpala to rebuild the Somanātha temple, *id.* 189.
- Devasvāmin**: Brāhman grantee of the Chālukyas, commentator on sacrificial *sūtras* and rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devavarman**: Kadamba prince, I, pt. ii, 290; father of Krishnāvarman, *id.* 291 note 2.
- Devayani**: wife of Yayāti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Devayo**: village in Gujārat, perhaps Dholka, I, pt. i, 184.
- Devbārāv Dalvi**: a Koli freebooter (1820), XIII, 634.
- Devchand**: Cutch minister, murdered (1778), V, 147.
- Devda**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Devda**: hill path in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 5.
- Devdāsa**: *see* Kshetridāsa.
- Devdatta**: Shākyaṃuni's brother-in-law, XII, 498 note, 560 note.
- Devdhan**: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186.
- Devdi**: *sati* platform, daily worship, visits to, IX, pt. i, 360. *See* *Sati*.
- Devdig**: *see* Sappalig.
- Devdivālī**: holy day, *tu/si* or sweet basil plant married to Vishnu on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 175.
- Devendrayarman**: son of Anantavarman, I, pt. ii, 297; son of Guṇārṇava, *id.* 297.
- Dev Family**: of Chinchvād, story of, XVIII, pt. iii, 125-126.
- Devgad**: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 10.
- Devgad**: sub-division of Ratnāgiri district, account of, X, 2, 311-313; trade (1818), *id.* 177; port, exports and imports of, *id.* 186; town, trade, history, fort, *id.* 332.
- Devgad**: *see* Oyster Rocks and Sunghiri; also Hareshvar.
- Devghadh**: Daulatābād, I, pt. i, 229 and note 4; I, pt. ii, 75; seat of Musalmān government (1312), *id.* 620.
- Devgiri**: *see* Devagiri.
- Devimane**: pass in Kānara, trade through, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 45, 280.
- Deviputra**: *see* Kāyasth Prabhu, XVIII, pt. i, 193.
- Devis**: goddesses, of North Gujārat, said to be spirits of Chāran women; nine lākhs or nine hundred thousand *mātās* of Pāvāgadh said to be Chāran girls, IX, pt. i, 216 and note 1.
- Devjagan**: place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 561.
- Devji**: son of Punja the Cutch minister, poisoned (1772), V, 145.
- Devji**: of Bednor, originally a Gujār, chief divinity of Ajmer Gujars, IX, pt. i, 502.
- Devkāj**: ceremony, IX, pt. i, 57.
- Devkaru**: minister of Cutch, slain by Rāo Lākha (1738), V, 140.
- Dev Kedār**: place in Panch Mahāls, III, 310; temple at, *id.* 310.
- Devlālī**: village with railway station in Nāsik district, barracks at, XVI, 132, 431.
- Devlān**: village in Nāsik district, Hemādpanti temple at, XVI, 431-432.
- Devli**: goddess, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Devli**: caste of husbandmen in Ratnāgiri, X, 126; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 414; in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 4; in Belgaum district, XXI, 158.
- Devliā**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 412.
- Dev Mogra**: village in Rājpipla in Rewa Kāntha, Bhil fair at, VI, 161.
- Devnar**: an estate in Sālette, XIII, 545-546.
- Devraj**: fourth Vijayānagar king (1401-1451), encourages import of horses, XV, pt. ii, 49, 96 and note 4; prosperity of Vijayānagar under, *id.* 98-99.
- Devrashta**: village in Sātāra district, temples and cells at, its pond and tradition of its origin, XIX, 463-465.
- Derrukh**: place of interest in Ratnāgiri district, X, 333.
- Devrukha, Devrukhi**: sub-division of Brāhmana, I, pt. ii, 113; in Ratnāgiri, X, 114; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 411; in Kolāba district, XI, 44; in Janjira, *id.* 411; in Khādesah, XII, 52; in Thāna, XIII, 77; in Nāsik, XVI, 40; in Ahmādnagar, XVII, 54-55; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 160; in Sātāra, XIX, 51-52; in Sholāpur, XX, 27-28; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 60-61; *see* Dakhani Brāhmana.
- Devs**: un-Brāhman spirits, XIII, 65.
- Dev Satia**: peak in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 3.
- Devsthalī**: pass in Kolāba and Janjira districts, XI, 6, 115.
- Dewachabani**: Wagher chief in command of the fort of Bet, I, pt. i, 447.
- Dewarde**: village in Sātāra district, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Dewla Rājputs**: I, pt. i, 462-463.
- Dhada**: measure in Ratnāgiri, size of, X, 164.
- Dhādhar**: river in Broach district, II, 339; and Baroda state, VII, 18, 193.
- Dhādibhadaka**: Rāshtrakūta feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 425, 450.
- Dhādibhandaka**: I, pt. ii, 425, 450. *See* *Dhādibhadaka*.
- Dhādīyama**: son of Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 513. *See* *Dhādīyasa*.
- Dhādīyappa**: son of the Yadava king Sennachandra I, I, pt. ii, 231; his various names, *id.* 512, 514.
- Dhādīyasa**: I, pt. ii, 232, 512-513. *See* *Dhādīyappa*.
- Dhagya**: hill in Ahmādnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Dhair**: hill fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 641, 642.
- Dhāk**: hill and fort on the border of Thāna and Poona districts, XIV, 55; XVIII, pt. i, 3.
- Dhākji Vādāji**: appointed native agent to the Residency at Baroda (1816), VII, 224; his intrigues (1818), *id.* 231; his fall (1820), *id.* 234-235; appointed a *potedār* (1816); his deceit, *id.* 398.
- Dhalanappa**: father of Prachanda, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Dhālgar**: IX, pt. ii, 75. *See* *Khātkā*.
- Dhāman**: snake in Ratnāgiri, X, 48.



- Dhāman**: tree in Khāndesh, XII, 25; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Dhāmankhed**: village in Poona district, temples, fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Dhāmāpur**: village in Ratnāgiri district, lake at, X, II, 333.
- Dhāmlej**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 414.
- Dhammarakhito**: Yāvan evangelist (n. c. 230); I, pt. i, 13.
- Dhāmuniyara**: Silahāra king, founder of Walipattana, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Dhamui**: carriage drawn by bullocks in Khāndesh, XII, 145.
- Dhamui**: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Dhāmōr**: Bhil tribe in the Panch Mahāls, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2.
- Dhan**: Mebr of Dhandhuka, I, pt. i, 87 note.
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- Dhananjaya**: king of Kusthalapura, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Dhāndhalpur**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 413.
- Dhāndhār**: local name of Pālanpur zillah, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Dhandh Khant**: Khānt Kholi leader, IX, pt. i, 240.
- Dhandhuka**: Parmāra chief of Abu, subdued by Vimala, general of Bhima, I, pt. i, 169.
- Dhandhuka**: Hemāchārya's birth-place, tāluka town, I, pt. i, 191 and note 1; district under the Vaghelas, *id.*, 198, 470.
- Dhandhusar**: village in Kāthiāwār, origin of its name, VIII, 415.
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- Dhausa**: preceptor of Bopadeva, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Dhangar**: caste of shepherds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 40 note 1, 127; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.*, 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 67-68; in Janjira, *id.*, 414; in Khāndesh, XII, 78; blanket weavers in Khāndesh, *id.*, 235; in Thāna, XIII, 144; at Mātherān, XIV, 230 note 1, 259, 260; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 295-296; in Nāsik, XVI, 56; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 149-150; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 384-385; husbandmen in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 2; in Sātāra, XIX, 104-105; in the Marātha army, *id.*, 250; in Sholāpur, XX, 146-147; in Belgaum, XXI, 153-154; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 103.
- Dhānia**: snake in Ratnāgiri, X, 50.
- Dhanika**: commentator of the *Dasārūpaka*, I, pt. ii, 171.
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- Dhānk**: village under Gondal in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 414.
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- Dhanpāl**: ancestor of the Udrāla, Balaār, and Sanjan priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Dhanur**: village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 646.
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- Dharada**: tribe of hillmen name derived, their mention in the *Mahābhārata* by Mānu, by Ptolemy, IX, pt. i, 338 note 1.
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- Dharantar**: port in Kolāba district, XI, 311-312.
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- Dharanikot**: town in Madras, mention of, in Kānheri caves, XIV, 147, 188; Gotamiputra II's coins found at, *id.*, 148; *see* also I, pt. ii, 151, 152, 167. *See* Dharnikot.
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- Dharapatts**: Valabhi king, devotees of the sun, I, pt. i, 83.
- Dharāpur**: ruined city in Pālanpur state, V, 282.
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- Dharasena I**: Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 114-115.
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**Dhārās** *Raya Jayasimha*: See *Jayasimhavarm-man*.

**Dhāravarsha**: another name of Dhruva I, also of Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126; *Viruda* of Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 197, 393, 409.

**Dhāravarsha**: Nifupama Dhruvarāja, Rāstrakūta king of the Gujarāt branch (834-835), I, pt. ii, 383.

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**Dhāreśvara**: Bhoja of Dhāra, I, pt. ii, 229.

**Dhargason**: fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 441.

**Dhari**: state in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 152.

**Dhari**: town in Kāthiāwār, with a mosque and a hospital, VIII, 415; see also VII, 509.

**Dharma**: river in Dhārwar district, XXII, 6.

**Dharmachakra Mudra**: teaching position Biddha's images in, at Sopāra, XIV, 331, 412, 413.

**Dharmādāya**: land alienation for charitable purposes, in Baroda VII, 349-350; charitable grants, *id.* 353.

**Dharmakirti**: Bhatkal chief tributary to Portugal (1514), XV, pt. ii, 112, 272.

**Dharmapāla**: king of Bengal, I, pt. ii, 394.

**Dharmāpura**: Dambal town, I, pt. ii, 448, 465.

**Dharmarāj**: the Pāndava temple dedicated to, at Kāle in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 301.

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**Dharmaura**: village in the Bachche province, in Southern Marāthā Country, I, pt. ii, 380.

**Dharmāvatāra**: *Viruda* of the Gaṅga chief Mārasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.

**Dharmavolal**: modern Dambal, I, pt. ii, 228.

**Dharna**: fasting at the door, a mode of exacting debts from powerful debtors, VIII, 326; Bhat's means of extorting compliance with his demands, IX, pt. i, 210.

**Dharnidhar**: place of pilgrimage in Pālanpur state, fair at, V, 300, 342; gateway, I, pt. i, 450 note 1.

**Dharnikot**: town in Madras; Andhrabhritya capital, I, pt. ii, 11; see also XII, 238; XIII, 409 note 3; XVI, 182; XVIII, pt. ii, 212 note 1.

**Dhars**: tribe, I, pt. i, 533.

**Dhāruka**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 416.

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- Dhatarvari** : river in Káthiawár, VIII, 63.
- Dhatúra** : tree, worship of, IX, pt. i, 40.
- Dhan** : Arab vessel in Tháná, description of, XIII, 353-354, 718; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 60, 320, 327.
- Dhákorbái** : Sathodra Nagar Bráhman *sati*, IX, pt. i, 358.
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- Dhaura** : dye and gum-yielding plant, XXV, 244, 251.
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- Dhau Váls** : Vála Rájput chief of Dhauk, story of his marriage with Umrábái, daughter of Umro-Káthi, his sons by Umrábái-Vála Khumán and Kháchar, the founders of the three noble tribes of Káthi, their descendants called Shákháyáts, IX, pt. i, 252-253.
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- Dhavadshi** : village in Sátára district, XIX, 466.
- Dhaval** : priest, son of Shápur Shohierar, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Dhavala** : king of Bhimapalli, I, pt. i, 196; Vághela chief (1160), *id.* 206.
- Dhavala** : Maurya chief, I, pt. ii, 284; holds the northern part of Málwa (738), *id.* 312.
- Dhavaláppa** : Prachanda's father and general of Krishna Akalavarsha, I, pt. i, 129.
- Dhávda** : timber tree in Khándesh, XII, 25; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
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- Dhavra** : pass in Kolába district, XI, 5, 114.
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- Dháyata** : an old settlement in Khándesh, a trade centre (1609), XII, 248, 441.
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- Dhruva: Ráshtrakúta king (754-784), dethrones his brother Govinda II, and usurps the sovereignty; defeats the kings of the North and South and imprisons the Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 197-210, 302; defeats the Pallavas, *id.* 331; his *birudas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 393; his conquests, *id.* 393-394, 395-513; Nirupama, *id.* 423 note 2; *see also* I, pt. i, 121, 122.
- Dhruva I: (795) Dakhan Ráshtrakúta king, spreads his conquest from South India to Allahábád, I, pt. i, 123; Gujarát Ráshtrakúta king, his war with Dakhan, Ráshtrakúta king Amoghavarsha, *id.* 121, 126, 466.
- Dhruva II: (867) Gujarát Ráshtrakúta king opposed by Dakhan Ráshtrakútas, his relations by the Gurjjaras and by a Mihir king, I, pt. i, 121, 126-127, 136.
- Dhruva III: of Broach, his grant, I, pt. i, 468.
- Dhruvabhata: surname of Siláditya VII, IX, pt. i, 13.
- Dhruvapatu: Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 79.
- Dhruvarája: Dháravarsha Nirupama, of the Gujarát branch of the Málkhed Ráshtrakútas, son of Akálavarsha Subhatunga, I, pt. ii, 404, 405, 408, 409, 414.
- Dhruvarájadeva: Gujarát Ráshtrakúta prince, I, pt. ii, 392.
- Dhruvasena I: first Valabhi king (526), follower of Vaisnavá sect, I, pt. i, 83; his grant, 86, 116.
- Dhruv Prabhu: caste of writers in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 185, 191.
- Dhudi: tree, in Khándesh, XII, 25.
- Dhud-kulmi: medicinal plant found in Bombay, Konkan and throughout India, XXV, 255.
- Dhulaka: town mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 513.

- Dhuldhoýá**: a Musalman class in Khándesh, XII, 125; meaning dust-washers, in Gujarát as labourers, converts from the Hindu Khatri caste, form a separate body, Sunnis in faith, IX, pt. ii, 86.
- Dhulia**: sub-division of Khándesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 363, 370; town, position, population, history, sub-divisions, markets, municipality, buildings, fort, temples, *id.* 441-447.
- Dhulkhed**: village in Bijapur district, Daksha's sacrifice, and temples at, XXIII, 378, 646-647.
- Dhumkhár**: a village in Rewa Kántha, remains of a temple at, VI, 161.
- Dhumrája**: first Paramára sovereign, I, pt. i, 470.
- Dhumya**: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Dhundia**: early tribe in Gujarát, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 290, 314; derivation of name, appearance, dress, favourite divinities of; customs—marriage, *id.* 314, death, *id.* 315; community, *id.* 316.
- Dhundia Vágh**: Mahrátta free-broter, his rise; plunders Dhárwár, but is driven back (1794); in prison till 1799; released and driven to Dhárwár by Colonel Stevenson; defeated by Dhondu Pant Gokhale; enters Kolhápúr service; again master of Dhárwár; his success; defeats and kills Gokhale (1800); pursued by Colonel Wellesley; driven out of Dhárwár; surprised and killed (1800), XXII, 419-425; *another account of*, (1790-1800) leader in Tipu's army; takes service under Kolhápúr; leads plundering incursions into the territories of the English and the Peshwa; kills Dhondo Pant Gokhale, is pursued, and killed by General Wellesley (1800, at Kongal I, pt. ii, 662-663; *another account*, a Mahrátta free booter (1799-1800); his success, driven from Dhárwár by Colonel Wellesley, and attacked on the banks of the Malprabha, opposite Manoli, pursued by Colonel Stevenson, driven out of Belgaum, his capture and death, XXI, 391-394; *see also* XXIII, 446-447; XV, pt. ii, 145, 146 note 1; XXIV, 356, 711.
- Dhundiráj Tátya Sáheb**: chief of Sângli, XXIV, 352.
- Dhundiya Vágh**: *see* Dhundia Vágh.
- Dhundshi**: town in Dhárwár, centre of trade, XXII, 356, 711.
- Dhup**: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Dhyán Mudra**: thinking position, Buddha's image in, at Sopára, XIV, 331, 412, 413.
- Dia Bahádur**: governor of Mándá; defeated and slain by Malhúrráv Holkar (1732), I, pt. i, 382.
- Dialectics**: Buddhist, a later innovation, XIV, 135.
- Diamonds**: in Belgaum, XXI, 52; East India Company's trade in (1682-1772), XXVI, pt. ii, 109-111.
- Dickenson**: Captain T., examines the forts in the North Konkan, I, pt. ii, 118; XIII, 523.
- Didgur**: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 712.
- Dilu**: a sub-caste of Vániá, IX, pt. i, 71.
- Dierurinae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 71.
- Digambara**: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 191, 197, 200, 201, 208, 406; means air-clad, also called Unmad, religious sect among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 105.
- Diggávi**, village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 434 note 3, 439 note 2.
- Diggi**: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 281.
- Digháshi**: village in Thána district; basalt dyke at, XIV, 56.
- Dighi**: village in Khándesh district, XII, 447.
- Digraj**: village in Kolhápúr, temples, mosque, XXIV, 359.
- Digvijaya**: triumphal progress, I, pt. ii, 455.
- Dihor**: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 433.
- Dikamali karunga**: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 251.
- Dikes**: basalt in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 11-12.
- Diksál**: village in Poona district, with railway station, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Diksha**: ceremony among the Lingáyats, XXIV, 129.
- Dikshits**: the, of Shendurni, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Diláwar Khán**: Bijapur general, banishes the Abyssinians and becomes regent of Ibráhim Adil Sháh II (1583-1591); makes martial alliances with Ahmadnagar and Golkonda; goes over to Burhán Nizám Sháh (1591) and induces him to attack Bijapur; falls into the hands of Ibráhim Adil Sháh and is blinded and kept in confinement for life in the fort of Sátára (1592), I, pt. ii, 647-648; *see also* XVII, 379; XIX, 229, XX, 285; at Ahmadnagar, imprisoned in Sátára, 379; Mughal general, lays siege to Bijapur (1677), raises it (1679), XXIII, 432-433; sent against Shiváji (1665), his unsuccessful siege of Purandhar, Shiváji's surrender to, XVIII, pt. ii, 231-234; compelled by Shiváji to raise the siege of Bijapur, I, pt. ii, 654.
- Diláwar Khán Ghori**: founds an independent kingdom in Málwa, adorns the hills with buildings and strengthens the defences (1387-1405), I, pt. i, 352, 357; entertains Muhammad Tughlak (1398), *id.* 358.
- Diler Khán**: *See* Diláwar Khán.
- Dimuri**: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
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- Dindori**: sub-division of Násik district; survey (1842-43), XVI, 220-222; revision survey (1874), *id.* 260-264 (1885), *id.* 281-284, (1880), *id.* 289-291; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 388, 394; town, *id.* 436.
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- Dinners:** public. *See* Entertainment. Feast day, kind of food served at, cost of, IX, pt. ii, 114-115. Public occasions of, form of invitation to, ceremony observed at, kind of food served at, the three chief classes of, *id.* 112-114; 169-170; XIV, 53, 370.
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- Diodar:** Vághela Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 129.
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- Dioscorea:** *aculeata*, *alata*, *bulbifera*, *globosa*, *oppositifolia*, *pentaphylla*, *sativa*, food plants, XXV, 178, 179.
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- Disá (Deesa):** town, military station, gives name to Desávás, IX, pt. i, 9, 70; conspiracy at (1857), I, pt. i, 441; *see* Deesa.
- Disease:** two forms of—endemic and epidemic, is believed to be due to spirit influence, to unfriendly influence of some planet, to anger of some god or goddess; is believed to be cured by religious rites; endemic, special treatment adopted in, causes and cures of, consumption or *kshaya*; dysentery and diarrhoea or *samgrahani*; eye-diseases, fever or *táv*; guinea-worm or *válo*; hydrocele or *antargal*; jaundice or *kamlo*; kidney diseases or *ambhoi*; leprosy; paralysis or *pakehaghát*; piles or *haras*; rheumatism; scrofula or *kanthmál*; syphilitic eruptions or *visphotak*; tumour and baldness; warts or *varsolis*; enlargement of spleen or *barol*; IX, pt. i, 365; barrenness in woman, its cause and cure, *id.* 366-368; small-pox, different names of, *sitala*, epidemic form of, its god, worship of, offerings made to, *id.* 368; *suind*, endemic form of, its god, the specific treatment of person attacked with, *id.* 368, 369, 370; offerings made to the god of, IX, pt. i, 371-372; cattle-pox, quieting ceremony of, *id.* 372; shrines, healing, of goddess Bahucharáji, of goddess Revali, of Dátár Pir, *id.* 366. *See* All District Volumes under Diseases.
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- Kádva: a division of the Kanbi caste; see under Kanbi.
- Kadvád: see Kárwár.
- Kádva-Kunbi: caste of weavers in Násik district, XVI, 53.
- Kadvál: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Kadve Gujar: a class of cultivators in Khándesh district, XII, 67.
- Kadvi: feeder of the Várna in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 9.
- Kadwa: see Kadva.
- Kafi Khan: Musalmán historian (1680-1735), his description of Bassein and Damán, XIII,

- 428 and note 9; his description of Bombay, *id.* 485 note 2.
- Kafahgar: a caste of Musalmán shoemakers, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 493; in Sholápur district, XX, 199.
- Káfur: Hazár Dintri, minister and general of Ala-ud-din, I, pt. i, 515.
- Kagal: town in Kolhápur state, its details, fort, history, temple and fair, XXIV, 300-301; survey of, *id.* 255-256; see also I, pt. ii, 547.
- Kaginelli or Kágneli: village in Dhárwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 763; see also I, pt. ii, 529.
- Kágvad: village in Belgaum district, XXI, 574; survey of, *id.* 450-452.
- Kágvádár: taluka in Káthiáwar, VIII, 502.
- Kagzi or Kaghzi: caste of paper-makers, in Gujarát, Hindu converts, Sunnis in religion, followers of the Chishtis of Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 73-74; in Násik district, XVI, 81; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 290, 291; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 149.
- Kahár: a caste of fishermen in Khándesh district, XII, 79; in Násik district, XVI, 57; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 157-159; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 105.
- Kahir-Kirpa: a spur of the Sahyadris in Sátára district, XIX, 7.
- Káhnám Dev: a Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Káhupur-Ishvariá: taluka in Káthiáwar, VIII, 502.
- Kai: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Kaiga: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 317.
- Kaikádi: early tribe in Násik district, XVI, 65, 315-317; in Belgaum district, XXI, 168; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 103-106; in Sátára district, XIX, 108; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 196; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 107-108; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 406-408; in Sholápur district, XX, 165-166.
- Kaikhoshru: Herbad, stranger from Persia, makes copies of the *Vandíád* from the Cambay copy, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 2.
- Kailana: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 493.
- Kailás: Ellora cave, XV, pt. ii, 84; XVI, 136; I, pt. ii, 391, 482.
- Kailása: mountain abode of god S'iva, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Kailásá: river west of Kalyán, I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
- Kailásanátha: temple of, at Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 319 note 3, 327 note 8; inscription in the temple of, *id.* 330.
- Kaineitai: Island of St. George, near Goa, I, pt. i, 546; Hog Island and perhaps Netrdni in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 78, 336 and note 6.
- Kaioji: son of Mirzan Khosru Beg, watch-repairer to Bájiráv Peshwa; goes to Bhavnagar, makes a clock for the chief, his descendants enjoy high reputation in Káthiáwar, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kaira: plant, its twigs used as tooth brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291.
- Kaira district: III, 1-180; description, 1; rivers, 25; drainage, 5-10; floods, 11, 12; geology, 13; climate, 14; minerals and trees, 15; animals, 16-24; census details, 25-28; Hindu castes, 29-35; Musalmáns, Pársis and Christians, 36-38; dwellings and communities, 39; migrations, 40, 41; soil, 42; irrigation, holdings and stock, 43-44; crops, 45; details of cultivation, 46-55; peasants, bad seasons, 56; capitalists, forms of investment, 57; money-lenders, 58, 59; borrowers, 60; rates of interest, grain advances and currency, 61; bankruptcy, mortgages and wages, 62; prices, 63, 64; weights and measures, 65-67; roads, 68; rest-houses, ferries and bridges, 69; post and telegraph figures, 70; land trade, 71; railway traffic, 72-74; manufactures, 75, 76; history, 77; acquisition, administrative changes and revenue staff, 78, 79; land management in 1803; Maliks, alienated lands, Government lands, village organization, 80-91; land management (1803-1830), 92-101; condition of the district (1825-1830), 102-104; land system in 1854, 105-107; survey of the district (1863-1867), 108-112; seasons, 113-114; development of the district, 115; civil and criminal justice, 116-119; police and crime, 120-124; revenue and finance, 125-129; local funds and municipalities, 130-131; schools, libraries, newspapers, 132-139; diseases, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, 140-142; sub-divisional accounts, 143-165; places of interest, 166-180; mention of, I, pt. ii, 413, 456 note 1.
- Kaira Town: III, 168; Ráshtrakúta town, I pt. ii, 383; copper-plate and charters found at, *id.* 313 note 5; grants of Vijayarāja and Vijayavarman, *id.* 359, 360 note 3, 365 note 3; grant of, I, pt. ii, 110, 467, 518 and note 3; battle near (1802), VII, 192; cession of, to the British (1803), *id.* 207.
- Kairana: Portuguese sub-division in Thána district, XIII, 456.
- Kuitabha: demon destroyed by god Janárdana, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Kaitabhesvara: temple of, at Anawatti, record at, I, pt. ii, 516 note 5.
- Kaithal: modern representative of *Yajur Veda*, I, pt. i, 534.
- Káitu: eleventh-day funeral ceremony, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Káiyó: name of Bhil race, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Kajar Singh: leader of the Bhils in the Sátputa hills in Khándesh (1857), I, pt. ii, 632; XII, 262, 310.
- Káji Ala-ud-din: builder of the Nágothna bridge, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Kaji Ibrahim: chief judge of the Moors (1694) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 7.
- Kajirda: hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápur state, X, 166, 178; XXIV, 5.
- Káji-trij: or Jav-káji, barley-grain holiday, IX, pt. i, 66.
- Kájra: poisonous plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 267.
- Káju: oil, liquor and gum yielding plant found in Konkan, XXV, 210, 216, 250; see also 38, 39; XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kájubái: goddess, worshipped by Khándesh Bráhmáns, XII, 51, 53.



Kajur : food plant indigenous to Arabia, XXV, 181.  
 Kajuri : food, famine and liquor-yielding plant found in several districts, XXV, 181, 206-212.  
 Kāka : Kakupur, town near Bithur in Northern India, I, pt. i, 64 note 3.  
 Kāka : or devotee, officiators of Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 168.  
 Kākābilia : or Kāko Balio, small-pox god, IX, i, 292, 363.  
 Kākadi : see Kākdi.  
 Kākadhila : sub-division, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 117.  
 Kākāji : Raghunāth Mahipatrāv, a Baroda courtier, cousin of Ravji Appaji, VII, 202, 212, 215.  
 Kākāji : outlaw, plunders villages and burns the Catholic Church of Remedi (1690), I, pt. ii, 80.  
 Kakamari : intoxicating and poisonous plant, XXV, 210, 264 ; used to poison fish, *id.*, 272.  
 Kākāpuris : sons of slaves, said to have come from Mārwar, merged into the Bohora community, IX, pt. ii, 62.  
 Kākār : ruined town in Pālanpur, temple at, V, 342.  
 Kākār : a caste of Musalmān messengers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 211 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 238-239 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 294.  
 Kākara : village, perhaps Kākrej, I, pt. i, 152.  
 Kākateya, Kākatiya, Kakatya : dynasty of Tailangana, I, pt. ii, 222, 239, 522 ; records and legend, *id.*, 340 notes 2 and 4 ; prince, Prola, *id.*, 462 and note 2 ; chiefs (1070-1320) of Varangal in Nizam's dominions, XV, pt. ii, 89 note 3.  
 Kakdi : sacred plant, XXV, 279 ; worshipped by women, its fruit used in snake-worship, *id.*, 285 ; see also IX, pt. i, 384.  
 Kakhandki : village in Bijāpur district, grave of Mahipati and fair at, XXIII, 657.  
 Kakka I : founder of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta kingdom, I, pt. i, 467 ; king of Malkhed (705) patronises the old Vedic religion, I, pt. ii, 194, 388.  
 Kakka II : Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (972), Khotika's successor, I, pt. ii, 207 ; his Karda grant, *id.*, 208, 387 ; his *birudas*, epithets, titles, and wars with the Gurjaras, Cholas, Hunas, and Pāndyas, *id.*, 423, 425 note 2 ; is overthrown by the Western Chalūkyas Taila II (973-974), *id.*, 208, 306, 307, 385, 424, 426 ; overthrown by Aparājita Silāhāra, *id.*, 430 ; his grants, I, pt. i, 122.  
 Kakka III, Kakkala : Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed, I, pt. i, 120.  
 Kakkala : I, pt. ii, 18, 207, 211, 256, 423, 542 note 4. See Karka II, also Kakka II, Kakka III, I, pt. i, 120.  
 Kakkalla : overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525 and note 3. See Kakkula.  
 Kakkara : I, pt. ii, 423 ; (972), see Kakka II of Malkhed Rāshtrakuta.

Kakkarāja I : prince of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta family, I, pt. ii, 392. See Kakka I.  
 Kakkarāja II : last king of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta branch (757), I, pt. ii, 382, 389 ; his grant, *id.*, 359, 757 ; possibly Rāhappa whom Krishna I defeated, *id.*, 392 ; his descendants rebel and are defeated, *id.*, 408 and note 4, 409.  
 Kakkula : monarch, deprived of his sovereignty by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239 ; identified with Kakkala, *id.*, 240.  
 Kākrez : name of a sub-division near Rādhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.  
 Kakri : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.  
 Kakun : food plant cultivated in hilly parts, XXV, 184.  
 Kakur : village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 763.  
 Kākustha, Kākushavarman : Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 285, 286 ; his grant, *id.*, 287 and note 6, 291 and notes 1 and 2.  
 Kāl : stream in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 6.  
 Kala : king of, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.  
 Kālā : festival at Pandharpur, XX, 466.  
 Kalabhai Sorabji : son-in-law of Nek sat Khān visits Delhi, receives in grant an estate in Rander, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.  
 Kalabhra, Kalabhraa : nation or people in Southern India, allies of Badāmi Chalūkyas, I, pt. ii, 189 ; overthrown by Vikramāditya I, *id.*, 362 ; defeated by Vinayāditya, *id.*, 368 ; reduced by Vikramāditya II, *id.*, 190, 375.  
 Kala buch-nag : poisonous plant, XXV, 270.  
 Kāla Chabutra : platform at Junnar built (1657) over the heads of Koli rebels, XVIII, pt. ii, 228.  
 Kālachchuris : Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293.  
 Kalachuri era : I, pt. ii, 364 ; foundation of, *id.*, 294 ; same as the Chedi era, *id.*, 293, 295, 310, 313, 314 note 1, 360, 374 ; used in Western Chalūkyas grants from Iāta, *id.*, 295, 311 ; see also I, pt. i, 57. See Haihaya Kalatsuri, Traikuta, Chedi and Traikutaka.  
 Kalachuris, Kālachuris, Kalachuryas : of Chedi, vanquished by Mangalisa (597-608), I, pt. ii, 181, 293 and note 1, 347 and note 1 ; conquered by Govinda III, *id.*, 396 ; protected by Krishna III, *id.*, 420 ; claim to be descendants of Sahasrarjuna and are possibly referred to as Arjunāyanas, *id.*, 293 ; Pandit Bhagvānlal's theory about them and their era, *id.*, 294-295 ; their princesses marry Western and Eastern Chalūkyas and Rāshtrakūta princes, *id.*, 296, 374, 380, 410, 414, 418, 427 ; see also XV, pt. ii, 89 and note 4 ; their rule in the valley of the Narbada (500-600), I, pt. i, 114.  
 Of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 225-228, 468-469 ; their original seat, *id.*, 225 ; a later offshoot of the Kalachuris of Chedi, *id.*, 225, 296 ; founder of the branch, *id.*, 225 ; their lineage, *id.*, 468-469 ; analogy between the names Chalūkyas and Chālūkyas, Kādamba and Kādamba, and Kalachuri and Kalachurya, *id.*, 469-470 ; their genealogical list, *id.*, 471 ; their crest

- and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 469; their musical instrument, *id.* 469; Western Chálukya feudatories, *id.* 296, 456, 458, 460, 462, 470; usurp the sovereignty (1162), *id.* 296; a portion of their territory seized by the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV and a portion by the Yádavas of Devagiri, *id.* 228, 489, 505; the dynasty becomes extinct (1183), *id.* 228, 489; revival of the worship of Śiva in the time of, *id.* 225-227, 477-484; *see also* XXII, 397-398; XXIII, 389-392; their rule at Banavāsi, XV, pt. ii, 265; *see* Bijjala, Soḍdeva, Saṃkama, Ahavamalla and Singhana.
- Kaladana**: medicinal plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 255.
- Kalāḍgi**: town in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 657-658; formerly district head-quarters, *id.* 455.
- Kalāḡar**: a caste of Musalmān tin-smiths, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494; in Sātāra district, XIX, 136; in Sholapur district, XX, 200; in Belgaum district, XXI, 207; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 234; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 291; in Nāsik district, XVI, 57.
- Kala-inderjao**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
- Kalaka**: food and famine plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 108, 209.
- Kala-kuda**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 247.
- Kalāl**: a caste of distillers in Kolāba district, XI, 70; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 397-398; in Sholapur district, XX, 157; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 117; in Khāndesh district, XII, 62; in Nāsik district, XVI, 60; in Belgaum district, XXI, 168, 169; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 106; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 293.
- Kālaḍdevi**: wife of Narasiṃha II, I, pt. ii, 493, 507.
- Kalamb**: *Nauclea parvifolia*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47; in Khāndesh district, XII, 25.
- Kalamb**: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kālamḡapattana**: city, visited by Kumārāpala, I, pt. i, 183 and note 1.
- Kālamḡhom**: village in Thāna district, XIV, 112.
- Kālamḡhras**: *see* Kalabḡra.
- Kālamēśvara**: temple of, at Hulgur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3, 526 note 4; temple of, at Renadāl, *id.* 528 note 1.
- Kāla-miri**: food plant, indigenous to Malabār, XXV, 173.
- Kālan**: a caste of distillers in Thāna district, XIII, 152; in Kolāba district, XI, 71.
- Kālānandigaḍ**: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 574-575 note 7.
- Kalandars**: monks, their initiatory rites, IX, pt. ii, 22.
- Kalanjar** or **Kalinjar**: city in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 468, 469; I, pt. i, 57 and note 4; fort, *id.* 178; I, pt. ii, 207, 225, 420, 469; Kālāchuri possession, I, pt. i, 469.
- Kalaniki**: Viṣṇu's last incarnation as a horse-man, IX, pt. i, 376.
- Kālāpaka**: *see* Kātāntra.
- Kāla-Rām**: Nāsik temple, XVI, 516-518.
- Kalas**, **Kalas-Budruk**: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232; grant at, I, pt. ii, 231, 436, 512, 513, 514.
- Kalas**, **Kālāspur**: village in Dhārwar district, market, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 763; I, pt. ii, 416.
- Kalas-Budruk**: *see* Kalas.
- Kalātil**: oil-yielding plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 219.
- Kālātiyā**: sub-caste of Brāhṃans in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kalatsuri**: Sanskritised name of Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293; conquered by Mangaleśa (597-602), *id.* 295, 348 note 6. *See* Kalachuris.
- Kālāvad**: town in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 503.
- Kālāvanga**: village, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Kālāvānt**, **Kālāvāntin**: a caste of courtezans, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 321-325; in Belgaum district, XXI, 159-162; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 244; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 126.
- Kālāvinī**: river identified with Kāveri, I, pt. i, 185 and note 4.
- Kālāvli**, **Kālāwali**: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 10; I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Kālāyavana**: legendary Dakhan hero, I, pt. i, 9.
- Kālābhairav**: temple of, at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 292.
- Kālābhāvi**: village in Belgaum district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4.
- Kāldurg**: hill in Thāna district, XIII, 7; fort, XIV, 11 note 3, 98, 112.
- Kāle**: village in Sātāra district, school at, XIX, 471.
- Kāle**: village in Kolhāpur state, local legend and temple at, XXIV, 301.
- Kāleḡaon-Jakinvādi**: Sahyādrisḡpur, in Sātāra district, XIX, 7.
- Kāle Kunbi**: *see* Konkan Kunbi.
- Kālen jiree**: medicinal plant, common in waste places near villages, XXV, 257.
- Kālghatgi**: sub-division of Dhārwar district, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people of, XXII, 636-638; *Town*, *id.* 764.
- Kālhana**: author of the *Rājatarangini*, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Kālhenia**: division of Panjāb Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 490.
- Kālhole**: village in Belgaum district, inscribed stone at, I, pt. ii, 557.
- Kālī**: evil deity, I, pt. ii, 426.
- Kālī**: Mātā or goddess, favourite deity, her nature, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; also known as Kālīka or Kālka, *id.* 216 note 1, 493; form of Durga at Pāvāgaḍ, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, *id.* p. xi, 34, 186, 187, 213, 295, 549; *see also id.* pt. ii, 21.
- Kālīanrai**: massacred the Pārsis and restored Cambay to the Hindus (947), VI, 216.
- Kālīballaba**: Prākṛit form of Kālīvallabha, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Kālīchitri**: system of pounding cattle in Ahmadābād district, IV, 196.
- Kālīdāsa**: Sanskrit poet, author of the *Meghadūta*, I, pt. ii, 142; author of the *Setubandha*, *id.* 144, 357.

- Kalideva : of Ammaiyyanabhavi, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Kalidurga : fortress of the Pándyas, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Kalige : in the Nizam's dominion, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 339, 444 note 4, 445, 468 and note 4.
- Kálíka : *yogi* of Ujjain, I, pt. i, 174.
- Kalika : *see* Káli.
- Kalikát : on Malabar Coast, Thána trade with, XIII, 429, 444, 465, 470, 486.
- Kalimah : profession of faith among Sunnis and Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 46.
- Kálinadi : river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Kalindavarman : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Kalinga : country, corresponds to the Northern Circars, I, pt. ii, 139; between the rivers Godavari and Mahánadi, *id.* 341 note 2; one of the traditional nine kingdoms, *id.* 403 note 3; mentioned by Pálini, *id.* 138, 139; mentioned in the *Ramayana*, *id.* 142; eastern boundary of Áśoka's kingdom, *id.* 146; conquered by Kirtivarmān I (567-598), *id.* 281, 345; subdued by Pulakeśi II, *id.* 183, 350; subjugated by Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; reduced to obedience by Krishna II, *id.* 201; conquered by Rájárájadeva the king of Chola (1006), *id.* 308; subjugated by Achagi II for Vikramāditya II, the Western Chálukya king, *id.* 219; power of, broken by Ereyanga Hoysala, *id.* 494; humbled by Singhana the Devagiri Yádeva, *id.* 525.
- Kalinganagara : modern Kalingapatam on the east coast of Madras, I, pt. ii, 297; capital of the Eastern Gangas, *id.* 299 note 3; Gangas of, *id.* 334; records and traditions of the Gangas of, *id.* 340 notes 2, 3 and 4.
- Kalingattu Parani : work, composed in the reign of the Eastern Chálukya king Kulottunga Chodadeva I of Kalinganagara (1063-1112), I, pt. ii, 342 note 1.
- Káli-Paraj : *i. e.*, dusky race, general name of early tribes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. x; in Surat states, VI, 246, 255; in Baroda state, VII, 30-31, 65-66, 117-118.
- Kalivallabha : *biruda* or title of the Ráshtrakúta king Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Kali-Vikrama : Western Chálukya king Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 446 and note 1.
- Kali-Vitta : of the Chella-Ketana family, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Káliya-Baliála : Yádeva king, I, pt. ii, 235; successor of Amaramallagi, *id.* 516.
- Káliyamardan : god Krishna, temple of, at Tungár, XIV, 367.
- Kaliyannaras : Western Chálukya king Somesvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443; Vikramāditya VI's governor of Báasavura province, *id.* 450; Kalachurya Bijjala's officer, *id.* 476.
- Kaliyuga : fourth cycle of Hindus, I, pt. i, 6, 461; I, pt. ii, 248, 357 note 3, 566 and note 8.
- Kaliyur : in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 308, 491.
- Kálka : *see* Káli.
- Kalkutgar : a caste of stone-workers. *See* Pánchál.
- Kallabbarasi : wife of Butuga, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Kallada : port mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 537.
- Kalla Mahomed : dye plant, XXV, 249.
- Kállamma : Jain deity, XXIV, 95.
- Kallesvaradeva : of Kittur, god, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Kalliana or Kalliena : *see* Kalyan in Thána.
- Kalligeris : probably Calgali, I, pt. i, 541.
- Kallukeri : in Dhárwár, record at, I, pt. ii, 526, 527, 528 and note 2.
- Kallukutig : a caste of masons in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 274, 275.
- Kalmádu : place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 452.
- Kálol : sub-division of Panch Maháls, III, 295-296. *Town*, *id.* 317.
- Kálol : sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 590-591. *Town*, *id.* 591.
- Kalpasutra : life of Mahávíra, IX, pt. i, 114 and note 2.
- Kalpote : village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 575.
- Kalsubái : hill, in Násik district, origin of its name, XVI, 446-447, 441; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 3-4.
- Kaltar : tenure in Baroda state, VII, 356-357.
- Kaltigudda : hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5; XV, pt. ii, 318.
- Kálu : river in Thána district, XIII, 10; XIV, 361.
- Kálubhár : river, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Kaluka : father of Jajjaka, I, pt. i, 128.
- Kálumbhar : island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 27.
- Kálundri : river in Thána district, XIII, 10, II.
- Kalusha : Kanuja Bráhmaṇ and favourite minister of Sambhájí (1680-1689), I, pt. ii, 596; appointed in the place of Anuaji Dattu, farms out districts, *id.* 76; tries to save Sambhájí and is wounded, *id.* 79; added cesses and raised the land rent, XI, 171; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 238; XIX, 246-247.
- Kalvan : sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 394-399. *Town*, *id.* 447.
- Kálvár : village in Thána district, inscription at, XIV, 396.
- Kalvari : a caste of traders in Belgaum district, XXI, 103-104.
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 Kánhoji Angria I : (1690-1731), review of his reign, XI, 145-149; becomes the greatest power in the Konkan, possesses the coast from Fávantwádi to Bombay and extends his authority to Kalyán (1707-1713), I, pt. ii, 81; goes over to Sháhu (1713) and invades the Sidi's territories, *id.* 82; specimen of his letter, XI, 148 note 2; mention of, XIII, 482, 492; X, 195; XIX, 257, 277.  
 Kanhoji Angria II : recognized chief of Kolába (1839) by the British, XI, 157.

- Kānhoji Gāikwār** : son of Govindrāv by a Rājputāni princess of Dharampur, kept in confinement during Govindrāv's time; manages to secure the government for his idiot brother Anandrāv (1800), again kept in confinement by his Arab guard, I, pt. i, 412; collects an army, obtains possession of Anandrāv and is subdued by the English (1803), *id.* 413; holds Baroda (1793), VII, 199-200; his intrigues, 203-204, 209, 217-218, 295-296.
- Kanjar** : tract of land in Ahmadābād district, IV, 2.
- Kanika** : that is Kanishka, king of the Kushān, IX, pt. i, 470 note 3. *See* Kanishka.
- Kanir** : flowering plant, its flowers used in worshipping Ganpati, XXV, 289.
- Kanishka** : great Kushan king; founder of Saka era (A. D. 78), I, pt. ii, 158 note 1; I, pt. i, 22, 33, 37, 64 note 5, 453, 462 note 3; IX, pt. i, 461; great reviver of Buddhism, *id.* 455 note 5; his fight with the dragon, *id.* 441; worked out broader Buddhism, *id.* 442; overthrew caste privileges and divisions, *id.* 443 note 1; his great *vīḍr* at Peshāwar, *id.* 450; adopted Greek gods and Greek coins and legends, *id.* 456 note 3; believed to be Kauksen, *id.* 462, 495; Kanika same as, *id.* 470 note 3; Shālivāhan, same as, *id.* 443 note 1. *See* Kanak.
- Kanjar** : a caste of Musalmān poulterers, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 232; in Sholāpur district, XX, 207-208; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 246-247; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 303; in Belgaum district, XXI, 215.
- Kanjarda** : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kanjari** : caste of beggars in Ahmadnagar and Satāra districts, XVII, 179-180, XIX, 83-84.
- Kanji** : I, pt. ii, 318 note 3. *See* Kāñchi.
- Kāñchi** : Chunvālia Koli robber, subdued by Azam Khān, viceroy (1635-1642), I, pt. i, 278; Koli chief of Chhanjar, *id.* 321.
- Kankai** : ancient town in Kāthiāwār, now deserted, temple of a *mātā* at, VIII, 687.
- Kankan** : Konkani, I, pt. ii, 3, 4.
- Kankar** : village near Dholka, Dāmājī's brother Pratāprāv died at (1737), I, pt. i, 318.
- Kankar** : limestone, XII, 16.
- Kānkuriya** : reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 17.
- Kānkasali** : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kankeshvar** : village in Rātnāgiri district, temple at, X, 342.
- Kankeshvar** : hill in Kolāba district, XI, 2, 6, 316-318; temple on, *id.* 319-323.
- Kankrāla** : fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kānkroj** : stato in Pālanpur, V, 288, 331.
- Kankudi** : Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Kanmadi** : village in Belgaum district, temples and fair at, XXI, 575.
- Kanna** : district, I, pt. ii, 365.
- Kanna** : Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 441 note 1, 553-554. *See* Kannakaira II.
- Kannada** : Kānara, XV, pt. i, note 2; I, pt. ii, 388.
- Kannakaira I** : Ratta feudatory, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.
- Kannakaira II** : Ratta prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 450; also called Kanna (1069-1076), *id.* 551, 553.
- Kannama** : Kalachuri king, son of Sagararasa, I, pt. ii, 468, 469.
- Kannanar** : in the Chola kingdom, I, pt. ii, 507; capital of Vira-Someśvara, *id.* 508.
- Kannara** : son of the Kalachuri king Sandarāja, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Kānnav** : *see* Kānva.
- Kannawa** : converted Sindh Lohāna; carries Memans to Bhuj at the invitation of Rāo Khengār (1548-1584); is honoured with the title of Shet or Squire by the Rāo, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Kannegāl** : forces of Vikramāditya VI attacked at, by Gangarāja, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Kannoshvar** : village in Dhārwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 764; I, pt. ii, 433.
- Kannigori** : village in Kānara, saw-mill at, XV, pt. ii, 74 and note 1, 356.
- Kannura-Basappa** : temple of, at Nāgāvi in the Gadag taluka, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Kanodar** : village in Pālanpur state, V, 342.
- Kanoja**, **Kanojia** or **Kananuj** : sub-caste of Gaud Brāhmana, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1; in Rātnāgiri district, X, 117; in Thāna, XIII, 79; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 172, 173; in Nāsik district, XVI, 42; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 167-171; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 93-95; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 89; in Satāra district, XIX, 53; in Sholāpur district, XX, 31-32; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62; worshippers of Bahucheraji converted to Islām by Ala-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 82. *See* also I, pt. i, 161.
- Kānoji Tākar** : Gāikwār's lieutenant, I, pt. i, 330; goes with Fakhr-ud-daulah into Sorath and captures the town of Vanthali; retires to Dholka and expels Muhammad Jānbāz; joins Rangoji and marches on Sānand, *id.* 331, 396.
- Kanora** : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 151.
- Kānpata**, **Kanplate** : a class of Shaiv *jogis*, IX, pt. i, 543; in Rātnāgiri district, X, 131; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 419 note 1; in Kolāba district, XI, 415; in Khāndesh district, XII, 124; in Nāsik district, XVI, 74; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 456-457; in Belgaum district, XXI, 185; in Cutch, V, 85-88; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 353, 354.
- Kāns** : *mulla*, a Broach Pārsi priest, goes to Persia with his son Peshotan, the first Kadmi *dastur*, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Kānsa** : feeder of the Vārna in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 9.
- Kansāra** : a caste of Gujarāti copper-smiths, Pāvāgad their original home, origin, surnames, traces of Rājput blood; sub-divisions, family goddess, IX, pt. i, 186; workers in metal; religion; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 187; customs; trade guild, *id.* 188; in Cutch, V, 71; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 150.
- Kānta** : variety of honey bee in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 24, 25.
- Kanta** : *see* Kangi.
- Kāntāji Kadam**, **Kāntāji Kadam Bānde** : officer of the Peshwa, enters Gujarāt and levies tribute for the first time (1723), I, pt. i, 304, 310, 317, 390; takes Chāmpāner, *id.* 391; harasses Gujarāt, *id.* 394; defeats Pilāji Gāikwār near Cambay and levies contribution in the city (1725), VI, 221.



- Kántola : old village in Káthiáwár, temples and inscription at, VIII, 504.  
 Kántelun : *see* Srinagar.  
 Kánthadi : an ascetic, I, pt. i, 161.  
 Kánthádurg : I, pt. i, 158. *See* Kánthkot.  
 Kántharia : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 505.  
 Kánthi : old name for the shore of Cutch, IX, pt. i, 240 note 2 ; gulf of, mentioned by Ptolomy, I, pt. i, 538.  
 Kánthi : basil thread, IX, pt. i, 89.  
 Kánthika : coast tract, from Balsár northward, or between Bombay and Cambay, I, pt. i, 123, 126.  
 Kánthkot : fort in Cutch, I, pt. i, 158, 204, 235 and note 2 ; its history, the sun and other temples in, V, 224-225.  
 Kánthmál : scrofula, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.  
 Kantra : fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.  
 Kantrodi : village in Káthiáwár, its claim to antiquity, *sati* memorials and inscriptions at, VIII, 505.  
 Kánu : tree in Khándesh district, XII, 25.  
 Kánungós : Mughal accountants, I, pt. i, 212.  
 Kánva : Puránic dynasty, overthrown by Sipraka, I, pt. ii, 155.  
 Kánva : school of the White Yajurveda, I, pt. ii, 207.  
 Kánva, Kánnav : a sub-caste of Bráhmans in, Sátára district, XIX, 53 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 92-93 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 62 ; in Násik district, XVI, 41 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 162, 163, 164, 165.  
 Kanvail : fibrous plant, XXV, 231.  
 Kauvalli : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.  
 Kanvári : village in Rewá Kantha, I, pt. i, 443.  
 Kánváyana : *see* Kánva.  
 Kanvisidgeri : village in Dhárwár district ; temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.  
 Kánva : town in Brouch district, place of pilgrimage, II, 565.  
 Kányakubja : modern Kananj, I, pt. i, 79, 161 ; king of, put to flight by Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 215.  
 Kanyail : dye plant, common on the *gháts*, XXV, 242.  
 Kaola : sacred food plant, XXV, 291.  
 Kaoli : plant found in several districts, used as antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 275.  
 Kapadvanj, Kápadwanj : sub-division of Kaira district, III, 143-145. *Toban*, *id.* 117 ; Ráshtrakúta possession of (909), I, pt. ii, 383 ; copper-plate grant at, *id.* 413 ; grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 129 ; reservoir built at, by Siddharája, *id.* 180 note 1 ; battle of (1725), *id.* 307 ; capture of, by the Maráthás (1736), *id.* 317 ; Fakhr-ud-daula meets Raisingji of Idar at, *id.* 329 ; siege of, raised by Holkar (1746), *id.* 330 ; taken by Dámáji from Sher Khán (1753), *id.* 338 ; Piláji Cáikwár defeated at (1725), VII, 171.  
 Kapáleshvar : Násik temple, XVI, 513-514.  
 Kapáleshvar : the god Siva, I, pt. ii, 358 ; temple of, at Konvalli on the Mahi, I, pt. i, 127.  
 Kápalikesvara : the god Siva, temple of, near Igatpuri, I, pt. ii, 185, 192.  
 Kapardi : Kumárapála's chief minister after the date of Udayana, I, pt. i, 190 ; becomes Ajayapála's minister, is thrown in a cauldron of boiling oil, *id.* 194.  
 Kapardi I : I, pt. ii, 17. *See* Kapardin I.  
 Kapardi II : *see* Kapardin II.  
 Kápardikadvipa : territorial division, north of Revatidvipa, or Kavadvivipa, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2, 543, 544 ; king of, slain by the Goa Kádamba Jayakesin I, *id.* 567, 568.  
 Kapardin I, Kápari I : Northern Konkán Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 200, 539, 541, 543, 567, 17.  
 Kapardin II, Kápari II : son of Pullasakti the Siláhára king of Northern Konkán (851 and 877-78), I, pt. ii, 11, 17, 405, 406, 539 ; feudatory of Anoghavarsha I, *id.* 542, 543, 567 ; III, 422 note 1, 424 ; XIV, 148, 173, 177.  
 Kapas, Kappás, Kápus : cotton plant, yields oil, XXV, 215, 228.  
 Káplepáni : cloth water-ceremony during death rites, IX, pt. i, 59.  
 Kápli : a hindu religious order, in Cutch, V, 84-85 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 123 ; in Thána district, XIII, 199 ; at Somanáth, I, pt. i, 156.  
 Kapela : *see* Kamala.  
 Kápika : identified with Kávi, I, pt. i, 126 ; I, pt. ii, 404.  
 Kapil : seer, IX, pt. i, 10.  
 Kapil : a sub-caste of Bráhmans, in Thána district, XIII, 78 ; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1, 10.  
 Kapiládheenu : black cow, her sacredness, IX, pt. i, 372.  
 Kápilakot : Mularája slew Lákha in a combat at, I, pt. i, 160.  
 Kapila-Sangam : confluence in the Bijápur district, I, pt. ii, 497.  
 Kapilásth : Gokarn pool, XV, pt. ii, 297.  
 Kapili : modern Kampili on the Tungabhadrá, I, pt. ii, 454.  
 Kápisithala : mountain mentioned in the *Puránas*, I, pt. i, 534.  
 Kaple : wheat variety, XXV, 189.  
 Kapol, Kapol Vánia : a caste of traders, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149 ; in Gujarát, IX, pt. I, 71 ; in Kolába district, XI, 48 ; in Thána district, XIII, 112.  
 Kappadevarasa : feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 457.  
 Kappadi : village, Basava goes to, I, pt. ii, 478 ; and returns from, *id.* 479.  
 Kappas, Kápus : *see* Kapas.  
 Kappatgudi : hill range in Dhárwár district, XXII, 4.  
 Kápsi : valley and town in Kolhápur state, temple and mosque at, XXIV, 11, 301.  
 Kápsi : fibrous plant, grows in Konkán jungles, XXV, 234.  
 Kapurehand Bhansáli : leading merchant of Ahmadábád, murder of, by Anopsing Bhandári, I, pt. i, 302.  
 Kapurthála : monuments in Násik city, XVI, 510.

- Kápurvádi** : village near Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 622.
- Karabena** : river, mentioned in an inscription at Násik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Karáchi** : Roman trade with (A. D. 50), XIII, 404 note 3, 410.
- Karád** : sub-division in Sátára district, details of, XIX, 425-427; survey of, *id.* 375-378; Town, temples, forts, mosque, inscription, trade, caves, and history of, *id.* 472-480; coin-hoard found at, I, pt. i, 48-49; *another account of* : I pt. ii, 390, 407, 538 note 8; visited by Sahadeva, *id.* 142; mentioned in the *Mahábhárata* under the name Karahátaka, *id.* 175; may be Hippocura of Ptolemy, *id.* 176; Kshatrapa coins found in a village near, *id.* 177; capital of the Sindas (1000-1025), *id.* 577-578; Siláháras of, *id.* 254, 544-549; Western Chálukya king Vikramaditya II goes to, and marries Chandaladevi, *id.* 217, 546; Siláháras of, feudatories of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, *id.* 439, 452, 456, 460, 498; do not recognise the sovereignty of the Yádava kings Bhíllama and his son, *id.* 519; subdued by Singhana the Devagiri Yádava king, *id.* 524; differences between the Siláháras of, and those of the North Konkan, *id.* 543, 567; prince of, reinstates the Siláhára princes of the North Konkan, *id.* 570; prince of, repulsed by Sinda Achugi II, *id.* 574; discovery of coins near, *id.* 157.
- Karád** : a Vánia sub-division in Cutch, V, 51.
- Karáda Sarovar** : lake near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Karadgi** : village in Dharwar district, XXII, 764.
- Karád**h : *see* Karád.
- Karáli** : a caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 123.
- Karádia** : lower class of Rájputé, IX, I, 123.
- Karakákada** : old name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 176; XIX, 224, 485.
- Karahakata** : another name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Karaháta** : modern Karáli territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2; Town, *id.* 476, 538 note 8; province, capital of the Karád Siláháras, *id.* 546, 577, 578. *See* Karád.
- Karahátaka** : modern Karhád, visited by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142, 175, 217, 390, 407, 538 note 8. *See* Karád.
- Karahátaka** : a Karhade (Karád) Bráhmañ, I, pt. ii, 256.
- Karahátakundi** : district, under Gomka the Siláhára prince of Kolhápúr, I, pt. ii, 254 and note 3.
- Karateshvar** : *ling* of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453 and note 2.
- Karájáñg** : Yunnán (1290), I, pt. i, 501.
- Karajgi** : sub-division in Dhárwár district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops, people, XXII, 638-640; Town, *id.* 764-765; *see* also I, pt. ii, 578.
- Karajika** : village, I, pt. ii, 391 note 6.
- Karáktál** : ruined town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345.
- Karáli** : sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Karália** : Musalmán potters in Gujarát, converts from the Hindu caste of Kumbháras, Sunnis in name, IX, pt. ii, 36.
- Karambaka Vihára** : temple built by Kumárapála at Pátan, I, pt. i, 190.
- Karamdivadejaphitadeulaváda** : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Karamthali** : village eight miles south of Ahmadábád, shrine of Imámsháh at, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Karan** : *see* Karan Ghelo.
- Karan** : Solanki king (1072-1094), XIII, 436; I, pt. ii, 24.
- Karanas** : writers or accountants, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Karan Ghelo** : Vághela ruler of Gujarát (1296-1304), I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. i, 127; defeated by the Musalmáns (1297), I, pt. i, 512.
- Karanj** : *Pongamia glabra*, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Karanja** : island, in Bombay harbour, description, history, objects of interest, XIV, 191-195; remains at, *id.* 399; island, I, pt. ii, 9; port, paid tribute to the Portuguese, *id.* 46; south boundary of the Portuguese district under Bassein, *id.* 54; its capture by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 57; its capture by Sambhájí (1683), *id.* 77; its re-capture by the Portuguese (1684), *id.* 78; civil and judicial administration in, *id.* 124; offered by its inhabitants to the English, surrendered to Angria (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 204-205; taken by the Maráthas (1740), *id.* 233; captured (1774), *id.* 383-384; resident appointed (1774), XIII, 562, 566; condition (1774 and 1819), *id.* 562, 563 and note 3.
- Karanjapatra** : village near the town of Hare-shapura, camp of Vinayaditya at (694), I, pt. ii, 370.
- Karanjawade** : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Káranjikar**, **Káranjkár** : a caste of fountain makers, in Sholápur district, origin, settlement, appearance, house, food, dress, calling, condition, religion, customs, community, XX, 103-118; in Sátára district, XIX, 84-85. *See* Jingar.
- Karanjon** : village in Thána district, XIV, 195.
- Karávana** : modern Kárván, chief shrine of Lakulísa and temple of Chámundadevi at, I, pt. i, 83 and note 1.
- Karavdáchoth** : water-jug fourth, IX, pt. i, 67; worship of the moon on, *id.* 398.
- Karavars** : *see* Kaver.
- Karavi** : poisonous plant, grows in the Dakhan, XXV, 267.
- Karavir** : *see* Karvir.
- Karavira Máhátmya** : local *Purána*, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Karbala** : place of Shíah pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3, 30, 47, 126, 171; martyrs of, *id.* 128, 133, 138; story of the massacre at, *id.* 139.
- Kárbhári** : *pátil*'s assistant in Thána district, XIII, 560; (1817), *id.* 564; Mhári (1828), *id.* 574.

- Karli: dry jowar stalk used as fodder, XXV, 186, 276.
- Kardā: old sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, survey of, XVII, 504-510; plate of, I, pt. i, 128-130; grant at, I, pt. ii, 195, 199, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 387, 402, 414 and note 5, 418, 423.
- Kardai: food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 163, 218.
- Kardama: village on the south of Pulikara, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Karddamaka: family, the queen of Śātakarni belongs to the, I, pt. ii, 153; dynasty, XIV, 172.
- Karde: market town in Poona district, trade centre, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kardi: village in Bijāpur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 658-659.
- Kardigudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
- Kardila: battle of (1794), Gaikwār's share in, VII, 200.
- Kardu: a Koli stronghold in Ratnāgiri district, X, 128.
- Karel: village in Ratnāgiri district, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Karellikā: village, may possibly be Karel, I, pt. ii, 355, 356.
- Karen: tree, worshipped to appease planet *Mangal*, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Karenitran: see Jāli Kund.
- Karen Pahlavs: mention of, in the *Periplus* as ruling in Sind, I, pt. i, 544, 545.
- Kare Vakkal: a caste of husbandmen in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 221.
- Kāreya: sect of the Jains, I, pt. ii, 550, 552.
- Kargudari: village in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 82; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 529, 560, 562.
- Karha: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.
- Karhād: see Karād.
- Karhāda: a caste of Brāhmins, in Gujārāt, modern immigrants, IX, pt. i, 2, 497 note 8; said to be shipwrecked strangers, made Brāhmins by Parshurām, *id.* 436, 438, 497; stranger element shown in, *id.* p. xii note 3, 497, 498; Gujar origin of Ratnāgiri Karhādās, *id.* 498 and note 5, 500; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 114; Śāvantvādī, *id.* 411; in Kolāba district, XI, 45; in Khāndesh, XII, 52; in Thāna district, XIII, 79; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 132, 133; in Nāsik district, XVI, 40; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 58-59; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 171-172; in Sātāra district, XIX, 53-54; in Sholāpur district, XX, 32-33; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 95; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 89; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62.
- Kāri: river in Rewa Kantha, VI, 6.
- Karja: Salāvāt, a caste of masons, I, pt. i, 451.
- Kariāna: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 505.
- Karidas: Dhēd religious teacher, IX, pt. i, 333.
- Karikāl: town in the Tanjore district, I, pt. ii, 323.
- Karim-ud-din: father of Imānshāh of Pirana, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Karim-ud-din: governor of Bijāpur (1316-1320), XXIII, 396, 582; mosque of, in Bijāpur city, *id.* 632-634.
- Karjāla: village in Kāthiāwār, the story of its chief Merji Vāja, VIII, 506.
- Karjun: river in Rewa Kantha, VI, 2, 5, 92.
- Karjan: village in Baroda territory, VII, 536; dispensary at, *id.* 505.
- Karjat: sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 695-697; village in Thāna district with railway station, XIV, 196.
- Karjat: sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, water-supply, soil, rainfall, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, condition, changes, XVII, 597-602; *Town*, temple, *id.* 720; see also I, pt. ii, 399.
- Karjika: village granted by Ushavadāta, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Karka: I, pt. ii, 194, 388; see Kakka I of Mālkhed Rāshtrakūta.
- Karka I: Rāshtrakūta king of the 2nd Gujārāt branch (812-821), accepts the overlordship of Dakhan dynasty, helps Amoghavarsha in establishing his supremacy and receives in return a portion of country south of the Tapti; his grants, I, pt. i, 124-125; grant of (812-813), I, pt. i, 466, 468. See Kakka II.
- Karkamb: town in Sholāpur district, XX, 412.
- Karkara: I, pt. ii, 423, 426. See Kakka II of the Mālkhed Rāshtrakūta branch.
- Karkarāja: Suvarnavarsha Latēśvara, son of Indrarāja the Rāshtrakūta of Gujārāt, I, pt. ii, 310, 393, 400, 401 and note 1, 402, 408; reduces to obedience the rebellions Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 409; issues the Baroda grant, *id.* 199. See Karka I of 2nd Gujārāt Rāshtrakūta branch.
- Karkarāja: Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. ii, 18; (972), XIII, 425. See Kakka II, of Mālkhed Rāshtrakūtas.
- Karkasvāmin: Brāhman grantee of the Chālukya king, commentator on sacrificial rites and *sūtras*, I, pt. ii, 191.
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- Kauládevi**: wife of Karnadeva, taken captive by Alaf Khán and admitted into the Sultan's harem (1297), I, pt. i, 205; I, pt. ii, 532.
- Kaulur**: in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 488, 501, 502.
- Kanmára**: forest in the extreme south, I, pt. ii, 202.
- Kanmári**: one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Kaundinya**: a *gotra* or exogamous division of Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Kaunti**: famine plant, found in several districts, XXV, 195.
- Káusa**: *see* Padamdurg.
- Kausámbi**: capital of the king of the Vatsas, I, pt. ii, 197.
- Kauthem**: grant from, I, pt. ii, 282, 367, 378 note 3, 293, 339 note 1, 342, 343 note 5, 345 note 4, 346 note 4, 347 notes 1 and 2, 349 note 4, 361 note 2, 378 and note 3, 385, 425 note 2, 426, 434.
- Kavadivipa**: I, pt. ii, 282 note 5; northern part of the Konkan, *id.* 298 note 2, 347 note 2; province, *id.* 452; evidently Kápardikadvipa, *id.* 544; ruled by the Goa Kádamba Jayakésin II, *id.* 568. *See* Kápardikadvipa.
- Kavali**: *See* Kandul.
- Kavalya**: pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115.
- Kávana**: Káma, father of Brahna the general of Someśvara IV, I, pt. ii, 464.
- Kávana** or Kávanayya: Kalachurya Sankana's officer, I, pt. ii, 487, 489.
- Kavandanapur**: old name of Kavápur, XXIV, 360.

- Kavánt :** sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Kávar Sain :** Bráhmán minister of Burhán Nizám (1508-1553), XVII, 363, 365; XVIII, pt. ii, 222.
- Kavás Bhumias :** servants, I, pt. i, 451.
- Kávasji Nánábhái Dávar :** opens the first steam factory in Western India, IX, pt. ii, 199 note 3.
- Kávasji Rustomji :** watch-maker, visits Delhi, receives the title of Mirzan Khosru Beg and a grant of land, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kavath :** wood-apple tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kávyádiácher :** a great mangrove tree in Cutch, V, 224.
- Káverá, pl. Káveras :** king of, made tributary to the Chálukya crown, I, pt. ii, 189; defeated by Vinayáditya the son of Vikramáditya I, *id.* 368.
- Káveri :** river in Rewa Kántha, I, pt. i, 518, 546; VI, 6; river, I, pt. ii, 24; crossed by Pulikesi II, *id.* 183, 243, 299, 331, 350, 524.
- Kávi :** a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 566; Govind III's grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 125, 126; grant found at, I, pt. ii, 195, 197, 198, 315, 401, 403, 404, 408, 409.
- Kávi Jaug :** Nizám's commandant of Ahmadnagar fort (1759), XVII, 404.
- Kavirahasya :** poem, I, pt. ii, 208.
- Kavit, Kavitha :** plant, its twigs used as tooth-brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291; medicinal plant, found in Dakhan, *id.* 255.
- Kavithasádhí :** modern Kosál, I, pt. i, 128; I, pt. ii, 412.
- Kavlápur :** village in Kolhápúr state, temples at, XXIV, 360.
- Kávnai :** fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kavte :** market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kavtha :** village in Kolhápúr state, temples at, XXIV, 383.
- Kávyádarsa :** Sanskrit work, I, pt. ii, 170.
- Kávyaprakása :** Sanskrit work on rhetoric, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Kawndal :** fruit, XXV, 281.
- Kayastha :** *see* Kást.
- Kayastha, Kayasth Prabhu :** a class of writers, early reference to, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3, 59 note 1; claim descent from Chitrágupta, *id.* 60 and note 2; three branches of, in Gujarát; *Válmik*, settlement, influence and position under the Mughal, British and Gaikwár rule; dress, *id.* 60, 61; Vaishnavs by religion, customs, *id.* 61, 63; *Máthur*, dress, religion, *id.* 64; customs, elephant worship, *id.* 65; special holidays, *id.* 66, 67; *Bhatnagra*, descent, Vaishnavs by religion, customs, *id.* 67-68; I, pt. i, 461; in Cutch, V, 48; in Kolába district, XI, 46, 411; in Thána district, XIII, 63 note 1, 87-89, 428; in Násik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 65; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 192-193; in Sátára district, XIX, 57; in Sholápur district, XX, 44-45; in Belgaum district, XXI, 99; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 64.
- Káyat :** a Hindu tribe in Khándesh district, XII, 55.
- Káyatia :** a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Rewa Kántha, VI, 23.
- Kayávatára :** village, modern Kárván, I, pt. ii, 314.
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- Kázi-ul-Kuzzah :** Mughal appellate *kazi*, I, pt. i, 213.
- Kazwini :** writer (1265), his description of Cheul, XI, 272 note 2.
- Keatinge :** Lt.-Colonel, captures Vesáva and Karanja (1774), I, pt. i, 101; XXVI, pt. i, 383-384, 387-388; XIV, 380; sent to help Rághuba, I, pt. i, 402; joins Rághuba at Darmaj or Dora near Cambay (1775), *id.* 403; negotiates with Fatchsing, *id.* 405; receives orders to leave Rághuba, *id.* 405; his campaign in Gujarát against the Peshwa (1775), VII, 172-174.
- Keatinge :** Colonel, political agent in Káthiáwár, drives the Káthís from Gír (1865), VIII, 308, 365.
- Kecara :** food plant, XXV, 177.
- Kedáras :** invading horde of foreigners also called Little Yuechi (A. D. 380), IX, pt. i, 446, 455; passed down by Chitral and Swát to Pesháwar (A. D. 390), *id.* 470; conquests in Western India, *id.* 433; staunch adherence of, to Buddhism, *id.* 448; Gujar identification with, *id.* 469, 470; retreat of, to Káshmir, I, pt. i, 500; settle with Tibetans in Yunnan in the ninth century, *id.* 501.
- Kedáresvara :** temple in Kumáon repaired by Gauda Brihaspati, I, pt. i, 190.
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- Kedarji Gaikwár :** Dámáji's cousin, receives one-third of the revenues of Surát for his aid from Sayad Achhan, I, pt. i, 332; agent during the imprisonment of Dámáji (1751), VII, 179.
- Kedgaon :** village with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 242-243.
- Keigwin :** Captain, his revolt (1683), holds Bombay for and petitions the king, XXVI, pt. i, 88-89; his surrender, *id.* 95; XIII, 478, 479.
- Keir :** Sir William Grant, takes the forts of Nivti and Rájri, I, pt. i, 127.
- Kekat Kádupáda :** state in Khándesh district, XII, 605.
- Kekobad :** son of Meherji, visits Delhi, receives a grant of land, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kel, Kela :** plantain, worship of, IX, pt. i, 384; XXV, 279, 284; food plant, *id.* 174; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48.
- Kel :** hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
- Kela :** *see* Kel.
- Keláti Basavappa Náik :** Bednur chief (1713), XV, pt. ii, 133.
- Kelambapattana :** probably modern Kolam or Quilon, I, pt. i, 183 note.



- Kelanpur : village in Baroda territory, VII, 534-535.
- Kelasi : a caste of barbers in Kánara district, XV, pt. I, 329, 330.
- Kelavadi : province, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6, 458, 460, 485 ; ruled over by the Sindas of Yelburga, *id.* 572, 575, 576.
- Keleyabbe, Keleyaladovi : wife of Vinayáditya, I, pt. ii, 492.
- Kelhapana : chief of Nador, I, pt. i, 193.
- Kelodi : *see* Kelavádi.
- Kelshi : creek and port in Ratnágiri district, exports and imports of, X, II, 183, 342.
- Kelvádi : village in Bijápur district, temples and inscription at, XXIII, 659 ; head-quarters of Sinda province of the same name for which *see* Kelavádi.
- Kelváli Sonápur : Sahyádrí spur in Sútára district, XIX, 6.
- Kelva Máhim : town in Thána district, history and forts, XIV, 197-201 ; seized by Bhimrája, I, pt. ii, 27 ; remains of a Portuguese Church at, *id.* 65 ; destroyed by the Portuguese (1531), XIII, 451 ; Portuguese fort at (1533), *id.* 456 ; its trade with Malabár Coast (1500-1670), *id.* 465 ; Hamilton's mention of (1680), *id.* 485 ; condition of its fort (1727), *id.* 491 ; captured by the Maráthás (1739), *id.* 493.
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- Kemajju : identified with Kimoj or Kimaj, I, pt. ii, 315.
- Kemblávi : in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 439 ; inscription in a temple at, *id.* 440 note 8, 460.
- Kemkem : Konkani, I, pt. ii, 3.
- Kena : famine plant, XXV, 206.
- Kendattimadivála : inscription at, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Kendormánaya : village granted by Mangalása, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Kendur : market town in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kengali : province governed by the feudatory of Vikramáditya I, I, pt. ii, 333, 434.
- Kenjalgad : hill-fort in Sútára district, XIX, 9, 481-482.
- Kennedy : Col., takes Mandangad (1818), I, pt. ii, 116 ; takes the forts of Rángad and Pálgad and purchases the possession of Rasnigad, *id.* 117 ; takes Anjanvel, Goyalkot, Bairamgurb, and Bháwanganr (1818), *id.* 118.
- Kennett : Major, takes (1818) the fort of Nawapura, I, pt. ii, 117.
- Kenoj Mata : Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 485.
- Keprobrotas : *see* Keralaputra.
- Kor : a Musalmán sub-division in Cutch, V, 100.
- Kera : village in Cutch, ruins of a Hindu temple, a mosque and fort at, V, 226.
- Keradu : inscriptions near the ruined town of, I, pt. i, 188.
- Kerakang, Keranj : *see* Kangni.
- Kerákot : fort in Cutch, V, 133.
- Kerala : country, modern Malabár, I, pt. ii, 143, 444 ; the people of, *id.* 216 ; forms part of Dakshinápátha, *id.* 133 ; monkey-soldiers are directed to go to, *id.* 137 ; people subdued by Sahadeva the Pándava, *id.* 142 ; come in contact with the Western Chalukyas, *id.* 282 ; made allies by Pulikeśin II, *id.* 183, 350 ; repeatedly defeated by the Pallava king Narsinhavarman I, *id.* 322 ; humbled by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 186, 362 ; reduced by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 190, 194, 375 ; conquered by Govinda III the Ráshtrakúta king, *id.* 396 ; conquered by the Western Chalukya king Vikramáditya II, subdued by the Devagiri Yádava king Singhana, *id.* 525 ; another account of : Malabár district, I, pt. ii, 280, 281, 282 and note 5 ; king of, conquered by the Chalukyas of Rádami, *id.* 345, 346, 362 note 6, 368, 375 ; humbled by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496 ; slain by Vikramáditya VI, the Western Chalukya king of Kalyáni, *id.* 362, 378, 442, 444.
- Keralaputa : king of the Pándyas, mentioned in Áśoka's inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Keralaputra : Cera king mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 546.
- Keralas : *see* Kerala.
- Kerálu : deserted village in Gujarát, inscription at, I, pt. i, 196, 470.
- Kerataht : one of the seven ancient divisions of Konkani, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Keri : river in Káthiawár, VIII, 63.
- Kerks : pirates (A. D. 890) from Cutch, XIII, 433, 711 note 2.
- Kern : Dr., places Kálidása in the first half of the sixth century, I, pt. ii, 144, 162.
- Kerur : town in Bijápur district, fort, and temples at, XXIII, 659-660.
- Kerváda : *thakor* of, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Kesáva : Nágara Bráhmán minister of Karnadeva, slain, I, pt. i, 205 note 2.
- Késava : Brahmana chief of the Káshyapa gotra, performs an *Aptoryáma* sacrifice, I, pt. ii, 247.
- Késava : Kánárese poet, I, pt. ii, 344.
- Késava : son of Holalarája, governs the Banavási province as a feudatory of the Kalachurya Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Késava : Kámvadevaráya's minister, I, pt. ii, 566.
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- Kesavabhattayya : I, pt. ii, 465. *See* Kesirájayya.
- Kesavadeva : Hindu god, grants made to, by a Chalukya queen, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Kesavádityadeva : The Western Chalukya king Someśvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443.
- Kesava Mahájani : minister of Kamvadeva and donor of a copper-plate grant, I, pt. ii, 223.
- Kesava Rája : Śiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Kesavasvamin : Bráhmán grantee of a Chalukya prince, commentator on sacrificial *sutras* and rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Kesera : village in Pálanpur state, an old temple at, V, 342.
- Keshidev : Śilahára king (1203-1238), XIII, 422 note 1 ; his two land grants, 427 and note 2 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 20, and XIV, 212, 419.
- Kesideva : I, pt. ii, 539, 512. *See* Arikesarin.
- Kesimayya : officer of Aluvamalla the Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4.
- Kesimayya : Jagadkamalla II's officer. *See* Kesirája.

- Kosimayya : Bijjala's officer, I, pt. II, 458, 473. *See* Kesirāja and Kesava.
- Kosimayya : Bolikeya, Kalachurya Someśvara's governor of the Tardavādi, Hanumgal and Banavāsi provinces, I, pt. ii, 485, 486.
- Kesin : demon, destroyed by Krishna, I, pt. ii, 343 note 5.
- Kesirāja : the Western Chālukya king Jagadekamalla II's governor of the Belvola, Palasige, and Panumgal provinces, I, pt. ii, 458.
- Kesirāja : Bijjala's officer, I, pt. ii, 473. *See* Kesava and Kosimayya, Bijjala's officer.
- Kesirājayya : Kesavabhattacharya, the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer I, pt. ii, 465.
- Kesirājayya : Kalachurya Sankama's governor of Banavāsi, I, pt. ii, 487.
- Kesod : town in Kāthiāwār, its history, VIII, 507-508.
- Kesri : fibrous plant, XXV, 226.
- Kesria : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 507.
- Kessar : *see* Kccara.
- Kesuvola : modern Pattadakal in the Hun-gund tāluka of the Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Ketaladevi : wife of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 438, 440.
- Ketaladevi : wife of Virā-Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 493, 502.
- Ketaladevi : wife of the Hāngal Kādamba Kāmadeva, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Ketalaputras : country of (Chera or Kerala), mentioned in Aśoka's edicts, I, pt. ii, 143. *See* Kerala.
- Ketalaputta : province, out-lying Aśoka's dominions, I, pt. ii, 146. *See* Kerala.
- Ketansa : Kādamba king I, pt. ii, 285 note 5, 564.
- Ketu : planet according to Hindu astronomy, IX, pt. i, 392 note 1. *See* Comet.
- Keuda, Keura : oil-yielding and fibrous plant, XXV, 225, 236 ; a sacred plant used in the worship of Śiva, *id.* 279, 285 ; one of the five arrows of Cupid, *id.* 289.
- Keur : lumine plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 207.
- Keura : *see* Keuda.
- Kevai : Hindu goddess, *kuldevi* of Bhati Gujars, IX, pt. i, 483.
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- Keval Nāik : Nāikda Bhil leader, surrender of (1859), I, pt. i, 446.
- Kevikula : tenants-at-will in Śāvantvādī state, X, 450.
- Khābirun : probably Kāvi on the Mahi, noticed by Al Biruni (970), I, pt. i, 513 ; perhaps same as Akabaron of Periplus, *id.* 546.
- Khachar : pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Khachara : race, I, pt. ii, 439, 443, 450, 452, 476, 523.
- Khādāt Vāni : a caste of traders in Kolāba district, XI, 48.
- Khadakvāsla : lake at, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 17-18.
- Khādāl : state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 419.
- Khādār Pir : Musalman saint, tomb of, near Porbandar, IX, pt. i, 522.
- Khadarpur : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 508.
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- Khādāyata : sub-caste of Brāhmins in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 23-24 ; said to be immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2, 10 ; sub-caste of Vāniās, *id.* 72.
- Khadgnon : village in Ahmadnagar district, pond at, XVII, 721.
- Khadgāvaloka : *biruda* or title of Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389.
- Khādīm : disciple order in a Musalman brotherhood, IX, pt. ii, 19.
- Khadir : island in Cutch, V, 13, 227.
- Khādiyu : quarter of Ahmadābād city occupied by Brāhmins-Kshātrīs, IX, pt. i, 55.
- Khadkāla : sub-divisional head-quarters with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232-233.
- Khadki or Kharki : (Aurangābād) founded by Malik Ambar (1607), XVII, 392 ; *see also* I, pt. ii, 624.
- Khadki : local breed of bullocks in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 25.
- Khādwa : or *Kadwa* class of Gujarāt *Kanbis*, appears in Rājputāna as Khariā Gujars, IX, pt. i, 490.
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- Khāfi : son of Singhar, I, pt. i, 517.
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- Khagārūta : race, stock name of Nahapāna, IX, pt. i, 497 ; annihilated by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149, 155, 160.
- Khair : *Acacia catechu*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 25 ; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 60.
- Khairāt or Khairiyat Khān : Habsi governor of Janjira (1670-1696), takes Anjanvel, X, 318 ; builds two forts at Harnai, *id.* 337 ; captures Dānda Rajpuri (1670), XI, 437, 438 ; defends Janjira against Sambhājī (1682), *id.* 441 ; his tomb, *id.* 464.
- Khājūh : *see* Khwājūh.
- Khājana, Khajjana : marshy land, I, pt. ii, 185.
- Khajurāho : inscription from, I, pt. i, 469.
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- Khākhar : holy plant, IX, pt. i, 37 note 1.
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- Khākharo : bastard teak, believed to be home of Brāhmins, worship of, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Khakhi : a Hindu religious order in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 25.
- Khākhrechhi : town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 508.
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- Khanápur** : in the Kolhápur state, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 555.
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- Khanápur-Mudhol** : hill range in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 7.
- Khandabat** : fort between Somnáth and the desert attacked by Mahmúd of Ghazni, I, pt. i, 167.
- Khandála** : town in Poona district with railway station, description, houses, stock, people, trade, Mr. Graham's monument, trips, XVIII, pt. iii, 233-241; occupied by Captain Stuart (1778), XIII, 502; Goddard's halt at (1779), *id.* 507; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 263; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 605, XI, 324.
- Khandán** : a caste of money-lenders in Baroda territory, VII, 111.
- Khandaraballaba** : probably Ráshtrakúta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 418 note 8.
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- Kundakadevi**: wife of Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 418.
- Kundal**: pass in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 327.
- Kundal**: village in Śātara district, caves at, XIX, 465, 487-488.
- Kundalika**: river in Kolāba district, XI, 8, 9.
- Kundamrāsa**: feudatory of the Western Chālukya king and ruler of the Banavāsi, Śāntalige, and Hayne provinces, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Kundargi**: village in Bijapur district, temple at, XXIII, 661.
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- Kunkari Valānju**: a caste of traders in Khāndesh district, XII, 59.
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- Lákha:** a Sind chief of Samma Rájput tribe (1300), V, 132.
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- Lakshmidewa:** father of Lakshmidewi, wife of Vijayáditya II, Goa Kádamba prince, I, pt. ii, 569.
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- Malayavati**: queen of Kuntala Sátakurni Sátaváhana, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Malayeshvara**: shiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Malcom**: Sir John, defeats the Peshwa, Holkar and Nágar chief at Mahidpur (1817), XVI, 195; XII, 254; at Mahuli (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 298; Bájiráv surrenders to, *id.* 303 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 611; IX, pt. i, 60 note 5; his notice of Bhats and their mode of revenge, *id.* 210 note 3; of Charans as guards or Valavás, *id.* 217 notes 2 and 3, 295 and notes 1 and 2, 482 note 7; his notice of Maudu (1820), I, pt. i, 383; his remark on Bohorás (1823), IX, pt. ii, 29 note 1; his remarks on the condition of Sátára (1824), XIX, 309; sequestrates Baroda territory (1828), VII, 241-242; visits Pavai in Thána district (1830), XIV, 299; opens the Bor pass, XIII, 318; his minute on Cutch, V, 166, 265-277; rewards Ardeshir Dhanjisha, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5; second sequestration of Baroda by (1832), VII, 244; curtails Gaikwár's authority, *id.* 302, 403; notice of Sálsetto (1833), I, pt. ii, 128.
- Malcolm-peth**: trade centre, XIX, 214. *See* Mahábaleshvar.
- Male**: country, subjugated by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 499; by the Hángal Kadamba Kamadeva, *id.* 563; kings of, *id.* 507.
- Málegaon**: sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 345, 349. *Town*, fort, siege (1818), *id.* 450-455; XII, 255; I, pt. ii, 630; military head-quarters at, *id.* 631.
- Málegaon**: village in Ahmदनagar district, temple at, XVII, 727.
- Malek-ul-Tujár**: *see* Malik-ul-Tujár.
- Male-making**: *see* Pamsavana.
- Malco**: cape of, east of Cambay, identification of, I, pt. i, 539.
- Malopas**: people of the *Malenád*, or hilly country, conquered by Ríjarája, I, pt. ii, 308, 495.
- Málerkotlá**: state, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Malet**: Charles, chief of the English at Surat (1775), I, pt. i, 402; appointed British resident in Poona (1785), XVIII, pt. ii, 268; British envoy (1790), XVIII, pt. iii, 409.
- Malet**: Mrs., tomb of, at Bankot.
- Malet Spring**: at Mátherán, XIV, 244-245.
- Maleus**: Mount (in Central India), mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Malgár**: a caste of flower-sellers in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 253.
- Malgund**: village in Dhárwar district, inscription and temple at, XXII, 770; I, pt. ii, 440 note 3.
- Malhargad**: port in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malhari**: *see* Pámbhari.
- Malhari Koli**: sub-division of Kolis in Thána district, XIII, 173.
- Malharji Holkar**: *see* Malháráv Holkar.
- Malharrav**: Honádvar chief (1510), helped by the Portuguese, XV, pt. ii, 110, 279, 309.
- Malháráv**: son of Khanderáv Gaikwár, retires on a pension to Nadiád, I, pt. i, 412; breaks out in rebellion in Káthiáwár; is captured by Bajeji Appaji and Vithal Devaji, *id.* 413.
- Malháráv Gaikwár**, His Highness: (1870-1875), his plots and imprisonment, ascends the *gádi*, his vengeance on his enemies, mismanages the government, marries Lakshmitai (1874), attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, his trial (1875), deposed, VII, 278-284; substitutes *kámavisdars* for *izardars*, *id.* 370-371; his banks, *id.* 409-410; institutes *varishta* court, *id.* 444; *see also* I, pt. i, 442-443.
- Malháráv Holkar**: Bájiráv Peshwa's officer, plunders Dúnta and Vadnagar and exacts tribute from Pálanpur, I, pt. i, 317; defeats Dia Bahádur, governor of Mándu, and captures Mándu, *id.* 382; founder of the Holkar

- family, I, pt. ii, 600; repulsed Portuguese attack on Thāna (1739), XIV, 360.
- Malhārāv Khuni: Lamāji Gāikwār's deputy at Ahmadābād, collects tribute in Gujārāt (1740), I, pt. i, 322, 323.
- Mali: professional caste of husbandmen in Gujārāt said to be Kanbis, religious sects, faith in early beliefs, snake-worship, IX, pt. i, 153, 172; a class of gardeners, converts from the Hinda caste of the same name, IX, pt. ii, 88; a caste of gardeners, I, pt. i, 450; in Cutch, V, 70; in Khāndesh, XII, 69; in Thāna district, XIII, 61-62; at Mātherān, XIV, 265; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 242-244; in Nāsik, XVI, 47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 309-310; XVIII, pt. ii, 1; in Sātara district, XIX, 79; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 93; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 143; in Kolāba district, XI, 62-63; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 89-91; in Sholapur district, XX, 91; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 124.
- Māli: apparently Mālia in North Kāthiāwār, capture of, I, pt. i, 506 and note 5; island, *id.* 509.
- Mālia (Hatti): town in Kāthiāwār, headquarters of the curious tribe of the Hattis, their founder, VIII, 538.
- Mālia (Miana): petty state and town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 166, 539-540; IX, pt. i, 126; temple at, I, pt. i, 153; captured by the British (1809), VII, 325.
- Māliia: identified with Mālwa, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.
- Mālik: Sunni *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126.
- Malik: a caste of Rājput converts in Gujārāt, IX, pt. ii, 66; the name coined by Muslim governors, *id.* 25; conversion of, by Muhammad Ghazni (1025), *id.* 3 note 3; in Khāndesh, XII, 127; in Kaira district, III, 82.
- Mālika: wife of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Malika Jāhu: mosque of, in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 630.
- Mālik Ahmed Beheri: first Nizāmshāhi king of Ahmadnagar, reduces the *ghāt* and Konkani forts, I, pt. ii, 32; takes Mahuli fort in Thāna district (1485), XIV, 320; takes Chākan and Jumār forts, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 225; captures Chavand and Purandhar forts (1486), *id.* 124, 433; takes Jivdhan fort (1489), *id.* 140; takes Dānāū Rājpurī (1490), I, pt. ii, 32; makes the Sidis captain of Janjira fort (1490), XI, 434; defeats Bahamani troops near modern Ahmadnagar, lays siege to Daulatābād; founds Ahmadnagar (1490), XVIII, pt. ii, 220-221.
- Malik Ambar: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his epithet, IX, pt. ii, 12; sets up Mortiza as king and founds a city at Kharkī; defeats the Mughal general Khān-i-Khānān and retakes Ahmadnagar and Berar; his attack on Bassein and Salsette (1611), XIII, 453; makes Junnar Nizāmshāhi capital (1605); is defeated by Shāh Jahān (1617) and forced to surrender; his death (1626), I, pt. ii, 624; XIII, 464; his revenue system, I, pt. ii, 38; XVI, 208; XIII, 550 note 4, 553-554 note 3; XVIII, pt. ii, 223, 317-320; XX, 286-287; XI, 143, 169 and note 4; XII, 266-267 note 1.
- Malik Bayazid: son and successor of Shujāat Khān, *sultān* of Mālwa, with the title of Bāz Bahādūr (1555-1570), I, pt. i, 369.
- Malik Eiaz: Gujārāt general, defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1508), XI, 274; again defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1522), XIII, 449.
- Malikhas: Nabathāan king, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
- Maliki: one of the four Sunni schools, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 1.
- Malik-i-Maidān: the famous Bijāpur gun, XVII, 36 note 2, 369 note 1; XXIII, 639-641.
- Malik Kabir: Sultān Firuzshāh, deputies Ziā-ud-din Barni to Bronch, I, pt. i, 514.
- Malik Kāfur: slave-general of Alā-ud-din; invades the Dakhan (1306) and takes Kāmdeva prisoner (1307), I, pt. ii, 251, 532, 618; XII, 242; is sent to subdue Tailangana and on his way is entertained hospitably at Devagiri (1309), *id.* 251, 533; is sent to Dorasamudra (1310), *id.* 509, 533; returns to Delhi (1311), *id.* 533; is sent against Sankara whom he puts to death, and fixes his residence at Devagiri (1312), *id.* 251, 533, 619; is summoned to Delhi, poisons Alā-ud-din, and is assassinated (1316), *id.* 533. See also I, pt. i, 205, 229; XII, 242; XVIII, pt. ii, 215 note 2; XIX, 225 note 1; destroys Dabhol (1312), X, 327; reduces Cheul (1314), XI, 272; destroys Hoysala power (1312), XV, pt. ii, 91; puts to death Sankardev, son of Rāmdev, XVII, 352 note 5; XXI, 361; XXII, 402; XXIII, 396.
- Malik Mughis Khilji: minister of Sultān Hoshang (1405-1434), I, pt. i, 359.
- Malik Muizzuddin: conquers Gujārāt and plunders Kambāyat, I, pt. i, 515.
- Malik Mukbil: Gujārāt governor, I, pt. i, 230.
- Malik Nāzir: Faruki king (1399-1437) of Khāndesh; seizes the fort of Asirgad, builds the town of Burhānpur and Zeinābād; recovers the fort of Thālner from his brother (1417); takes Sultānpur and overruns Nandurbār; is defeated by Alā-ud-din Bahamani (1435); capture of Burhānpur; extent of the Khāndesh dominions during his time; his death (1437), *id.* 620-621; his fights with Gujārāt and Ahmadnagar kings, XII, 244-245, 454.
- Malik Rāja: founder (1370-1399) of the Khāndesh Fārukis, Thālner and Karanda districts granted to, by Feroz Tughlik (1370), invades Gujārāt, is defeated and besieged at Thālner by Muzāfar Shāh (1394), promotes architecture and agriculture, his death (1399), XII, 243-244, 454; I, pt. ii, 620.
- Malik Rehan: tomb of, in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 617.
- Malik Sandal: mosque of, in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 631.
- Malik Shālān: reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 18.
- Matikshāhi: the corrected year; the Persian revenue year, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.

- Malik Tokan**: Bahádur Sháha's governor of Diu, fortifies Bassein (1532), defeated by the Portuguese, XIV, 28-29.
- Malik Tughán**: captain of freebooters (1347), I, pt. i, 230-231.
- Malik-ul-Tujár**: a Bahmani chief, is sent to subdue the *gháts* and the Konkan (1420), I, pt. ii, 588; seizes Máhim (Bombay) and Sálsette (1429), *id.* 30; is again sent with a considerable force (1451); builds the fort of Chákan; overruns the lands of the Shirke family; is induced to march against Shankar Rái of Khelna; is surrounded and defeated, *id.* 31, 588; *see also* X, 193; XIII, 441; XIV, 226-227; XVIII, pt. ii, 216-217; XXIV, 224, 323; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
- Málim**: navigator, derivation of the word, XIII, 716.
- Malindya**: mount mentioned by Varáha Mihira, I, pt. i, 533.
- Malingi**: town on the Krishna opposite Talakad, I, pt. ii, 497; inscription at (1290), *id.* 509. *See Jananútlapura.*
- Malippala**: town probably in Nizám's country, I, pt. i, 540.
- Malkana**: temple of, at Ruddawádi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 428 note 1.
- Mallápur**: town in Kolhápur state, temples at, XXIV, 313.
- Málkhet**: capital of the later Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. i, 120, 514; destroyed by the Chalukya king Tailappa (972), *id.* 519; I, pt. ii, 10, 11, 17, 24; in Nizám's territory, *id.* 200, 396, 403, 450; Ráshtrakútas of, *id.* 299 note 4, 327 note 7, 341 note 2, 386, 423; Ráshtrakúta capital, *id.* 382; records of the family of, *id.* 383; burnt by Gunaka Vijayádivya III, *id.* 411; plundered by the Paramára king, *id.* 422; dynasty, *id.* 424, 425; first capital of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 427, 430; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 84; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; XIII, 424, 434. *See Mányakheta.*
- Málkunganí**: an oil-yielding plant common on the *gháts* and in Konkan, XXV, 216.
- Malla**: brother of Bichana, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Malla**: Yádava king Krishna's officer, I, pt. ii, 245, 527, 529.
- Malla**: of Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 452, 580.
- Malla**: Lingáyut brothers, founders of Kittur, I, pt. ii, 668.
- Mallala Mahádevi**: *see* Mailala Mahádevi.
- Mallali**: musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Mallana**: Virá-Ballála II's officer (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Mallappa**: *desái* of Kittur, resumes possession of his territory from the Maráthás; assists General Wellesly (1803), obtains a *sanad* from the Peshwa (1809); is confirmed in his possessions by General Munro; fictitious adoption by; his death, I, pt. ii, 669-670.
- Mallavalli**: village grants to the Virá Somnáth temple by the Hángal Kádamba Kámadeva, I, pt. ii, 484.
- Mallaya**: Jagaddeva's companion in assassinating Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Mallayan**: hill in Bálgaum district, XXI, 6; place of interest, *id.* 585.
- Malleyamadévi**: Western Chálukya king Vikramádivya VI's wife, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Malleyasáhani**: Billama's officer, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Mallideva**: Singhana's officer, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Mallideva**: Yádava king Rámachandra's governor of Huligere (1295-1296), I, pt. ii, 530, 564.
- Mallideva**: son of Gutta I (1115), I, pt. ii, 579, 580, 581.
- Mallidevarasa**: Kalachurya Sankama's feudatory (1180), I, pt. ii, 488, 489.
- Mallikárjuna**: Hindu god, temple of, at Degambe, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Mallikárjuna**: seventeenth Siláhára king (1156-1160) of Konkan, XIII, 422 note 1; defeated by Kunnárapála's general Ámbada, his grants at Chiplun and Bassein, *id.* 426; slain, *id.* 436; *see also* I, pt. i, 183, 186 and I, pt. ii, 24, 539; XIV, 386.
- Mallikárjuna**: Ratta chieftain, son of Lakshmi-deva I (1204-1208), I, pt. ii, 551, 556, 557.
- Mallikárjuna**: Kádamba ruler (1231) also styled Mallideva, I, pt. ii, 564.
- Mallikárjuna**: I: (1132-1145), son of the Hángal Kádamba Tailappa II; feudatory of Somésvara III and Perma Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 456, 559, 562.
- Mallikárjuna**: fifth Vijayanagar king (1451-1465), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
- Mallikárjuna**: hill in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 11, 521-523.
- Mallissetti**: *see* Malla.
- Mallishena**: epitaph of, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Mallotus Philippinensis**: vegetable poison, XXV, 268; vegetable antidotes to bites of poisonous animals, *id.* 275.
- Mallu Adil Sháh**: son and successor of Ismail Adil Sháh; is deposed (1534), I, pt. ii, 642; *see also* XXIII, 413.
- Mallngi**: Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235, 517, 519; takes Parnakheta, *id.* 235, 516; at war with Vijjana, *id.* 237; enemy of Bhil-lama, *id.* 238 and note 2.
- Mallu Khán**: commandant of Mándu, assumes the title of Kadirsháh Malwi and makes Mándu his capital, indifference of, to the orders of Sher Sháh Sur; does homage to Sher Sháh at Sárangpur (1542), flies to Gujarát and attacks Mándu with Gujarát forces; the defeat of, by one of Sher Sháh's generals, I, pt. i, 368, 369.
- Máloji**: Mudhol chief (1661), XXIV, 394.
- Máloji Bhonsle**: Shiváji's grandfather, takes Sháháji to his patron Lakhji Jadhavráv during *Holi* festival; is raised to the command of 5,000 horse with the title of Máloji Rája Bhonsle, XVII, 389; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 222-223; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Máloji Gáikwár**: Dámáji's (1732-1768) uncle, recovers Baroda, VII, 174.
- Malprabha**: river in Southern Murátha Country, XXI, 12; XXII, 7; XXIII, 11; XXIV, 14 *see also* I, pt. ii, 497, 503, 504, 506, 519, 524.
- Malprabha Gangharvgad**: hill spur in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 7.
- Maipur**: stat: in Mahi Kántha, V, 417; Rathod chiefship, IX, pt. i, 128.
- Máisej** or **Máishet**: pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 320, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 149.

- Malsiras** : village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malsiras** : sub-division in Sholapur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 398-400. *Town*, temples at, *id.* 413-414.
- Maltecorre** : tribe mentioned by Pliny I, pt. i, 534.
- Malthara** : village in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258-259.
- Malundi** : trade centre (1350) north of Málwan, I, pt. ii, 37.
- Málva** : *see* Málwa.
- Málvacae** : food, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 194, 215, 226.
- Málvan** : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X, 2, 313-315; customs division, its trade, *id.* 185. *Town* and port, its population, trade, manufactures, health, history and fort at, *id.* 346-352; *see also id.* 172, 177, 186, 198; derivation of the name, *id.* 346 note 4; fort of, built by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 68, 69; his naval head-quarters, description, *id.* 75; taken by the English (1765) and restored, *id.* 106, ceded to the English (1812), *id.* 112.
- Málvan** : village in Salsette, XIV, 223.
- Málvais** : Sávant and Kolhápúr ship captains, I, pt. ii, 88; pirates, X, 197, 350 and note 9, 351, 378.
- Malvi** : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 55.
- Málwa** : I, pt. i, 24, 28; Gupta conquest of, *id.* 67; conquered by Govinda III, Ráshtrakúta king, *id.* 123, 124; its king taken prisoner by Siddharája, *id.* 175; annexed to Chaulukya kingdom by Siddharája, *id.* 178; its king Ballála defeated by Kumárapála, *id.* 185; its king crushed by Visáladeva, *id.* 203; incorporation of, to Gujarát by Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát (1526-1536), invasion of, by the emperor Humáyun (1534), *id.* 367; under Sher Sháh Sur (1542-1545), *id.* 368; under his successor Salim Sháh (1545-1553), becomes independent under Shujáat in 1554, *id.* 369, 510; *see also* I, pt. ii, 159, 198, 199, 213, 215, 240, 312, 407, 432, 441, 442, 532, 578 for early history of; Dámáji Gáikwár's inroad into (1742), VII, 176; Bájrírav's expedition in (1724), XIX, 267; Udáji Povar's incursion into, *id.* 268; Bájrírav's second expedition in (1725), *id.* 270; Chinnaji Appá in (1730), *id.* 274; ceded (1738) to Bájrírav, *id.* 279; Baláji asks the government of (1741), *id.* 284, 285; divided between Sindia and Holkar, *id.* 291.
- Málwa Dohad** : route, shrine of Kalika on, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
- Málwa Sultáns** : (1400-1570), history of, I, pt. i, 356-371.
- Malyah** : country included in Sárán or South Gujarát, mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 96.
- Manu** : lady's maid, IX, pt. ii, 96.
- Mámala** : modern Málval, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámala-búra** : Mámala or hilly Dakhan district, modern Málval, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámallapurani** : town, Pallava inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Mambaros** : perhaps Mahikshatrap, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 543, 544.
- Mamdápur** : village in Bijápur, story, temples, lakes, inscriptions, XXIII, 661-663, 313; record at, I, pt. ii, 526.
- Mámhal** : Arab word for Anáhliváda, I, pt. i, 508, 509 note 3, 511.
- Mamjár** : caste of Musalmán bracelet-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 290.
- Mámlatdár** : officer of a district yielding about five lakhs of revenue under the Maráthás, I, pt. ii, 99; his duties, XII, 268; XIII, 555-556; revenue farmer, his powers, had armed messengers, *id.* 559-560, 561, 563 note 4, 564; in Poona district under the Peshwás, XVIII, pt. ii, 325 note 2.
- Mámo** : spirit as maternal uncle, lives in Khijaro tree, his dread, IX, pt. i, 270 and note 3, 284-285.
- Mámuváni** : thirteenth Suláhára king (1060), XIII, 422 note 1, 425; *see also* XIV, 8; I, pt. ii, 539, 543, 567.
- Mán** : river in Sholapur district, XX, 4.
- Man** : bamboo, XXV, 208.
- Mán** : sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 434-436; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under the Saif-Ain-ul-Mulk (1551), *id.* 228-229.
- Mauna** : *see* Mauna.
- Mána** : Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Mána** : tribe, support Indrarája of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 400, 408.
- Managoli** : in the Bijápur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 423 note 5, 503, 521.
- Manú** : a Sind chief, supposed ancestor of the Kers in Cutch, V, 100; brother of the legendary hero Mod, *id.* 132, 233.
- Mánúji** : brother of Fatehsingh Gáikwár, assumes the government of Baroda, I, pt. i, 410; his death, *id.* 411.
- Mánúji A'ngria I** : (1733-1759), takes Kolába, forms an alliance with Sháhu, his hostility to the English and the Sidi, attacked by Sambhájí A'ngria (1738), helped by the Peshwa and the English, captures Elephanta and Karanj, helps the Maráthás at Bassein (1739), attacked by Sambhájí a second time (1740), makes peace with Sambhájí, his territory attacked by the Peshwa (1747), helped by the Peshwa against the Sidi, XI, 150-152; his death (1759), *id.* 154.
- Mánúji A'ngria II** : (1793-1817), raised to the chiefship by Jaysing, driven from his territory by Jaysing, defeated at Cheul (1796), flees to Mahád, imprisoned by Báburáv A'ngria, again defeated and imprisoned (1799), becomes chief on Báburáv's death (1813), dies (1817), XI, 155-156.
- Mánúji Gáikwár** : (1789-1793), VII, 198-199.
- Manaji Morár or More** : Senapati of Rája Sháhu, I, pt. i, 389; (1710), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
- Manakatti** : village in Dhárwár, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 562 note 8.
- Manalarata** : Western Ganga prince Permá-nadi Butugá's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4, 421.
- Manalkudi** : town, family of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Mánalur** : village on the Tungabhadra and family, I, pt. ii, 437 and note 4.

- Mánánka** : early Ráshtrakúta prince ; Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. i, 120.
- Mánápur** : deserted village in Khándesh, Mánábái's temple at, XII, 456, 104.
- Mánapura** : city, perhaps Málkhed, grants from, I, pt. i, 120, 132 ; see also I, pt. ii, 438.
- Manár** (Alang) : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Mánas** : tribe associated with the introduction of sun-worship, I, pt. i, 142.
- Mánasnripa** : Chálukya ruler (390 A. D.), XII, 240 note 3.
- Máusolláa** : Sanskrit work of the later Chálukya king Someshvara, I, pt. ii, 456. See *Abhiláshitarthachintamani*.
- Mánávar** : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavadharinaśāstra** : Sanskrit work on Hindu law, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2.
- Mánavarman** : prince of Ceylon, helps the Pallava king Narasimhavarmān I, his war with Chálukya Pulikesi II ; obtains help from Narasimhavarmān I in his invasion of Ceylon, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Mánavas** : Sanskrit for men, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Manáváv** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavya** : Chálukya hero, I, pt. ii, 185 ; *rao*, *id.* 180, 211, 278 and note 1 ; *gotra*, *id.* 286, 287 note 4, 290 note 3, 337 and note 1, 339 ; son of Harita, *id.* 339 and note 7.
- Mánbháv** : hill in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4.
- Mánbháv** : caste of religious beggars, in Khándesh district, XII, 122 ; in Thána district, XIII, 199 ; in Nasik district, XVI, 73 ; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 181-184 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 120-122.
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- Mándal** : fort and town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345 ; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 518, 520 and note 2.
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- Mulahidah : heretics of Hindustán, led astray by Nur the Turk, IX, pt. ii, 38.
- Mulaka : son of Sahajiga, nakes grants to Somanátha ; is mentioned in the inscription at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Mulaka : southern country of the *Puráns*, ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Mulakgiri : *see* Mulukgiri.
- Mulan : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Mulanáthadeva : temple of, at Mandali, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2.
- Mularája : Solanki or Chaulukya king (961-996) ; his descent and birth ; kills his maternal uncle and ascends the Cháavadá throne ; his fight with Barappa ; his war with Grahariya, ruler of Sorath ; installs his son and retires ; builds temples at Anahilaváda and Siddhapur ; grants villages to Bráhmans, I, pt. i, 131, 139, 153, 156-162, 164, 469, 470 ; founder of the Cháulukya dynasty of Anahilaváda, I, pt. ii, 212, 420, 430, 431 note 1 ; IX, pt. i, 489 note 2 ; is said to have invited Audichya and other Bráhmans to help him in holding a sacrifice, *id.* 6, 7 and note 1 ; *see also* I, pt. ii, 23 ; and XIII, 435, 436.
- Mularája : heir-apparent of Bhima I (1022-1064) of Anahilaváda, his mysterious death, I, pt. i, 169.
- Mularája II : Chaulukya king (1177-1179), succeeds his father Ajayapála ; disperses the Turushka army, defeats Muhammad Ghorí, I, pt. i, 195, 512 ; forces Musalmán captives of war to become low class Hindus, IX, pt. i, 439 note 1, 444.
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- Mulasthána : sacred place near Broach, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 405 ; temple at, *id.* 421.
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- Mulesvara : temple at Mandalinagara, I, pt. i, 161.
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- Nána: (Baláji Peshwa) offers accommodation to the English at Thána (1757), XXVI, pt. i, 316-317; presents an elephant to the Company (1760), *id.* 346.
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- Nijikabbe, Nijiyabbe: wife of Pittnga the Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 552.
- Nikitin: Athanasius, Russian traveller (1470), describes Dabhol, I, pt. ii, 31, 35; X, 327; his impressions of trade and riches of Chaul, XI, 273; his account of slave trade in Janjira, *id.* 433 note I; his notice of pirates, XIII, 447; remarks (1470) that people sailed from Persia to India in *Tavas*, *id.* 718; spells Pulu as Pulu (1470), XIV, 401; his visit to the Dakhan (1474), XV, pt. ii, 100; visits Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 225; his visit to Navláksh Umbre, *id.* 262.
- Niklanki: looked for tenth incarnation, the coming Mahdi explained to Shaktipanthis as, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48.
- Nikolass: of Damascus, an envoy of Herod, mentioned by Strato, I, pt. i, 535.
- Nikumbha: *see* Nikumbhavansas.
- Nikumbhallasakti Prathivallabha: prince of the Sendraka family in charge of Látá (654), I, pt. ii, 311; grant of, *id.* 360, 363; *see* also I, pt. i, 55-56, III.
- Nikumbhavansas: early rulers in Khandesh, (1000-1216), XII, 241; governing at Pátua (1153, 1207), I, pt. ii, 460, 521; in Násik district, XVI, 186.
- Nilaciri: fortress at, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Nilakantha or Nilakanthesvara Mahádeva: Kumárapála's royal god, I, pt. i, 189; image of, *id.* 163.
- Nilalochaná or Nilamba: sister of the Kalachurya Vijjana or Bijjala and wife of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
- Nilari: indigo-dyers *See* Rangári.
- Nildongri: hill at Sopára in Thána district, the ruins of a Portuguese fort on, XIV, 339; figures from Musalman temple near, *id.* 417; *see* also XIII, 490.
- Nilgár: caste of indigo-dyers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 257-258.
- Nilgund: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 782; *see* also I, pt. ii, 426, 429.
- Nili: queen of Graharipu, I, pt. i, 160.
- Nilkanth: bird, held sacred, worship of, IX, pt. i, 157, 173, 175, 220, 382. *See* Kingfisher.
- Nilkanth: pleasure-house at Mandu, visited by Akbar in 1574 and by Jehángir in 1617, I, pt. i, 356; inscriptions, *id.* 370-371.
- Nilkantheshvar: temple of, in Násik (1747), XVI, 505; shrine of, *id.* 511.
- Nilkanth Lingáyát: *see* Koshti.
- Nilkanth Mahádev: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 455.
- Nilkund: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 40, 337.
- Nilva: Indian millet variety in Khándesh, XII, 149.
- Nilvala: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 580.
- Nim: *Melia azadirachta*, a famine, dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 196, 241, 279, 285.
- Nimá: caste of Mesbri Vánias, Shamláji, family deity of, IX, pt. i, 73; Shrávak, *id.* 96 and note I; in Kowa Kántha, VI, 24.
- Nimb: village in Sátára district, XIX, 529; Gáikwár (1751) at, *id.* 293.
- Nimb: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 215; in Khándesh, XII, 26.
- Nimbadevarasa: subordinate of Gandaráditya, I, pt. ii, 548.
- Nimbáli: tank near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Nimbargi: village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 438 note 2.
- Nimbargi: village in Bijápur district, temple at, legend of, XXIII, 667-668.
- Nimbárka: founder of *Sanakadi Sampradaya*, IX, pt. i, 533.
- Nimbavana: battle at, between the followers of Parameśvaravarman II and Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Nimbáyát: village in Násik district, XVI, 639.
- Nimdari: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
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- Ninghoriá Bhairav: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 454.
- Ninsod: village in Sátára district, XIX, 529.
- Nimtána: test system of land assessment, XVIII, pt. ii, 319 note 2.

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- Nipáni : town in Belgaum district, trade centre, history of the *desāts* of, lapse of, XXI, 313, 591-596, 497; chief of, joins Sindia against the Patwardhana, I, pt. ii, 662; accompanies General Wellesley as commandant of the Peshwa's troops, is rewarded by Bājirav II with the title of Sar-Lashkar; does not act cordially against the English (1817), and is confirmed in the possession of his *saranjām*; attempts are made to introduce a supposititious child, the *saranjām* is resumed on the death of the chief (1839), *id.* 670.
- Niphād : sub-division of Násik district, its area, aspect, climate, water, history, land-revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 357-364; survey of (1871), *id.* 257-260. *Town, id.* 639.
- Nir : place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 460.
- Nirá : river in Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 357; XVIII, pt. i, 8; XIX, 16; XX, 4.
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- Niralgí : village in Dhárwār district, record at, I, pt. ii, 444, 454, 561 note 7.
- Nirali : caste of weavers, in Násik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 127-128; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 353-355; indigo-dyers in Sholápur district, XX, 123-124.
- Niravadya or Niravadya Udayadeva Pandita : house pupil of Puñyapáda, spiritual adviser of Vinayáditya the Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 191; *see also id.* 373.
- Nirdhi : caste of Musalmán Bhils in Khándesh, XII, 105.
- Nirgrantha : Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 288.
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- Nirmaldas : ascetic of Surat, founder of the sect of Vaishnav *matias*, IX, pt. i, 168.
- Nirmali : a plant the seeds of which are used to clear muddy water, XXV, 252; in Khándesh, XII, 149.
- Nirpan : village in Násik district, grant of Nagavarddhana Tribhuvanásaraya at, I, pt. i, 108, 110; grant at, I, pt. ii, 345, 349, 352, 357, 358 note 1, 360 note 3.
- Nirupama : father of Karka II, the Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 207.
- Nirupama : *biruda* (title) of Dhruva, son of Subhatunga, I, pt. ii, 409; brother of Khattiga and father of Kakka II, *id.* 423; of Dhruva I and Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126.
- Nirupamadeva : king mentioned by a Kánarése poet Pampa, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Nirvánepan : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
- Nirvangui : village in Poona district, temple at, legend of, XVIII, pt. iii, 263.
- Nisbat : meaning of the term, IX, pt. i, 442 note 6 continued on page 443.
- Nishada : country including Bāsada, Dharampur and North-East Thána, I, pt. i, 36 and note 9.
- Nishadās : original settlers of the *Rámdayana*, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Nishanigudda : hill in Kánara district XV, pt. ii, 337; *see also id.* pt. i, 5.
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- Nisni : pass between Thána and Kolába districts, XIII, 320; XI, 6, 115.
- Nisottar : a medicinal plant, XXV, 255.
- Nissankamalla : *biruda* (title) of the Kalachurya Sankama, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Nissankapratápa Chakravartin : Hoysála title, I, pt. ii, 507, 508, 509.
- Nitimarga-Kongunivarma-Permanadi : Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 303 note 2.
- Nitra : identified with Mangalore, I, pt. i, 542; identified by some with Nivti, X, 192 note 3, 354 and note 2.
- Nitrates : found in a well in Násik, XVI, 13.
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- Nittasingi : village managed by Táradevi, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Nityamvarsha Rattakandarpa : son of Jagatunga Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. i, 130.
- Nityavarsha : *biruda* (title) of Indra III, the Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. ii, 203, 415, 416 note 5; of Khottiga, *id.* 422.
- Nityavinita : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Nityavinitesvara : temple of, mentioned in an inscription in a temple of Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Nival : a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
- Nivartana : land measure, I, pt. ii, 150.
- Nivdungya Vithoba's Temple : in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.
- Nivrittinatha : father of Jnánadeva, I, pt. ii, 250.
- Nivti : town in Ratnágiri district, fort, history of, X, 354; I, pt. ii, 112.
- Nival kanta : a poisonous plant, an antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Niwal : a poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Nizám : Chin Kilich Khán, appointed governor of Bijápur (1707), XXIII, 440; Mughal governor of the Dakhan, gives a *jághir* at Báiki to Chandrasen Jádav (1713), I, pt. ii, 598; declares war with Sháhu (1713), *id.* 599; governor of Málwa, crosses the Nerbada, defeats the imperial army and brings under his sway Ahmadnagar, Gangthari and Khándesh (1720), *id.* 626-627; given the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk, appointed governor of Bijápur a second time (1722), XXIII, 440; becomes master of the Dakhan (1727); revives the quarrel between Sháhu and Sambhájí of Kolhápur (1727); war with and defeat by Sháhu (1727); incites Trimbakráo Dábháde to march against Bájiráv to depose him from his superiority (1731), I, pt. ii, 600; shares the revenues of the Southern Marátha Country with the Maráthás, appoints a new *subhedar* to the Bijápur

- Karnatak and the fort of Belgaum, *id.* 656; his death (1748), *id.* 627. *Salábat Jang*, successor of Nizám-ul-Mulk, invades the Poona districts (1751); comes to terms with the Peshwa and confirms a cession of territory promised by his brother Gazi-ud-din (1752), *id.* 601-602, 627. *Nizám Ali*; declares war with the Peshwa and is defeated by Sadáshiv Bháu at Udgir (1760), *id.* 602, 627; sides with Raghunáthráv, burns Poona, and is defeated at Rákshas Bhuvan (1763), *id.* 603, 627, 658; levies contributions as far as Athni and Miraj (1774); alliance with the Peshwa against Haidar (1776); his forces bought off by Haidar, *id.* 658-659; forms an offensive alliance with the Maráthás against Tipu (1786), *id.* 660; enters into an offensive alliance with the Maráthás and the English against Tipu (1789), *id.* 661; his troops take Kopal (1790), *id.* 662; defeated by the Maráthás at Kharda (1795), surrenders his minister, XVII, 407-409.
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- Nizamalucco*: Portuguese name of the Nizáms of Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 34.
- Nizámpur*: town in Kolába district, XI, 353; Sambhájí defeated at, I, pt. ii, 78; survey and *khote* system at, XI, 205-207; plundered by Rámóshis (1840), *id.* 158.
- Nizámpur*: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 248, 460.
- Nizámpurkál*: river in Kolába district, XI, 10.
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- Nizám-ud-din*: Shaikh, ancestor of the Chishtis, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk*: governor of Gujarát (1351), I, pt. i, 231.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk*: Asafjah, Viceroy of Ujjain (1720), retires to the Dakhan, defeats and kills Sayad Diláwar Khán; retires to Aurangábád, battle of Bálápúr in the Berárs and death of Alam Khán, deputy viceroy of the Dakhan, *id.* 301; appointed prime minister of the empire (1721), *id.* 302; his disagreement with Haidar Kuli Khán (1722), *id.* 303; appointed fifty-first viceroy of Gujarát (1722); appoints Hamid Khán deputy viceroy and Momin Khán governor of Surat, *id.* 303; defeats Rustam Ali, *id.* 390; sends Sayads Mithan and Achhan to Surat to avenge Mulla Muhammad Ali (1748), *id.* 331; favours Sambhájí of Kolhápúr, XIX, 256-257; becomes independent, seeks Maráthá aid, *id.* 266-267; connives at Bájiráv's incursions, his alarm at the Maráthá power, his policy, negotiation with Bájiráv (1728), his interview with Bájiráv, *id.* 271-275; restored to favour and ordered to drive Maráthás from Gujarát and Málwa, commits breach of faith with Peshwa, Bájiráv's plans of conquest during the absence of at Delhi, takes Peshwa's petition to Delhi, *id.* 279-284; see also VII, 168, 169, 172-173, 175; XX, 290; XXI, 379; XII, 252; XVIII, pt. ii, 243; also under Nizám.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk Bhairi*: Bahamani minister (1481-1486), his origin, XVII, 355 and note 9, 356.
- Noghan*: Abir ruler of Surashtra, attacked and slain by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.
- Nokarsi*: grand feast among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 103.
- Nolambádhirája*: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Nolamba Kulántaka*: *biruda* (title) of the Western Ganga prince Márasimha (967-968), I, pt. ii, 305.
- Nolamta-Pallava-Bommanayya*: Pallava chief (1040), I, pt. ii, 333, 437.
- Nolambas*: territories of, conquered by the Chola king Rájarájadeva, I, pt. ii, 308.
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- Nolinom*: the ninth of Shravan Sud, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.
- Nolio*: see Mongoose.
- Nonambavádi*: see Nolambavádi.
- Nonbar*: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 251, 252.
- Nondhs*: registers. See Book Account.
- Nono Da Cunha*: Portuguese viceroy in India, I, pt. i, 349, 351.
- Nora*: mangrove island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 29.
- Noronha*: D. Afonso de, Portuguese viceroy (1554), XIV, 42.
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- Norris*, Sir William: ambassador of the New Company at Surat (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 122; waits on Auzangzeb at Panhála (1701), XXIV, 314.
- Northern Circars*: province in Madras, corresponds to Kalinga, I, pt. ii, 139, 140; southern limit of the province of the Aryans previous to the seventh century before Christ, *id.* 141.
- Northern India*: conquest of, by Timur (1398-1400), I, pt. i, 357; I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Nóra*: Hindu goddess, shrine of, between Ajmer and Pushkar, IX, pt. i, 483.
- Nossa S. da Conceição*: chapel of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.

- Nossa Senhora das Angustias**: image of, at Dáhnú in Thána district, XIV, 54.  
**Nossa Senhora do Parto**: church of, at Sanján in Thána district, XIV, 304.  
**Nossa Senhora dos Remedios**: name of the Portuguese church of Reinedi, I, pt. ii, 65.  
**Notonia grandiflora**: a plant used as an antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 274.  
**Noura**: see Nowohar.  
**Nousaripa**: modern Navsári, I, pt. i, 539.  
**Novroji**: son of Rustam Mánek, goes to Ergland (1723), receives honor from the Court of Directors; buys Nowroji Hill, his family is known as Sbet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.  
**Nowohar**: village in the province of Thána, I, pt. ii, 543.  
**Nowroji Hill**: at Mazagaon in Bombay, property of Sbet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.  
**Nripasimha**: *biruda* (title) of Kirtivarman II, I, pt. ii, 376.  
**Nripati Trinetrá**: *biruda* (title) of Govind IV, I, pt. ii, 416.  
**Nripatunga**: *biruda* (title) of Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 199, 200, 401; of Govinda IV, *id.*, 416; of Kákka II, *id.*, 423.  
**Nrisimha**: see Narásimha I, Narasimha II and Narasimha III.  
**Nufna**: word possessing special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.  
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**Nuji**: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.  
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**Numeninae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 92.  
**Numerals**: ancient (B. C. 100) in Nánághat, XIV, 289 and note 2.  
**Nummulitic rocks**: in Surat district, II, 30.  
**Nunneries**: Buddhist, in Thána district (B. C. 150), XIII, 406.  
**Nuno da Cunha**: Portuguese general, captures Daman, Bahadur Sháh of Gujarát makes treaty with (1531), XIII, 451; slain in a scuffle at Din, *id.*, 452.  
**Nuns**: Buddhist, at Kánheri (A. D. 100-600), XIV, 138.  
**Nur Baksh**: tribe of the Hindu Kush, identical with the Khojaha, IX, pt. ii, 36 note 3.  
**Nur Jehán**: wife of emperor Jehángir, at Mándú, I, pt. i, 375.  
**Nurmadi-Chola**: Chola king, I, pt. ii, 433. See Ka Rájaraja-Rájakesarivarman.  
**Nurmadi-Taila**: I, pt. ii, 428, 459. See Taila III and Tailapa II.  
**Nur Satagur or Nursháh**: Ismáília missionary, is believed to have been sent to India by Ala Zikri-his-Sálam, comes to Patan in Gujarát in the time of Solauki Bhim II (1179-1242), works miracles and makes many converts, is said to have converted the ruler secretly to his faith; marries a daughter of the Hindu governor of Navsári, is killed by one of his disciples, IX, pt. ii, 38; is described by the third Ismáília missionary Sadrud-din as the incarnation of the prophet, *id.*, 40; of Brahma, *id.*, 48.  
**"Nur the Turk"**: probably Nur Satagur, believed to have converted the Mulahidali, IX, pt. ii, 38.  
**Nur-ud Din**: see Nur Satagur.  
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**Nurulah**: *sayad*, IX, pt. ii, 27 note 1.  
**Nusaripa**: modern Navsári, XIV, 320.  
**Nusks**: original parts of the *Zend Avesta*; names and contents of, IX, pt. ii, 211 and note 2.  
**Nutmeg**: tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.  
**Nuttal**: Captain (1857-1859), forms a Koli corps, his skirmishes with the Bhils, XVII, 419; XVI, 200, 204 and note 2.  
**Nuzhat-ul-Akhbar**: historical work, IX, pt. ii, 50 note 2.  
**Nuzhat-ul-Mushtak**: work of Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 508 note 10.  
**Nyáhal Peth**: a ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 275.  
**Nyáyádhish**: superintendent of justice in the Marátha government, XIX, 243-244.  
**Nyáyakunda Chandrodaya**: commentary on the *Lughigastraya*, I, pt. ii, 407.  
**Nyáyashástri**: expounder of Hindu law in the Marátha government, XIX, 243.  
**Nyctaginæ**: an order of famine plants, XXV, 203.  
**Nyctanthes arbartristis**: *parijatak*, an oil-yielding, dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 223, 247, 290.
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- OARTS**: gardens in Bombay island, revenue of (1724), XXVI, pt. iii, 329-330; farmed (1724), *id.*, 330-333; (1743), 340-343; Company's, farmed (1752), *id.*, 463-465; again farmed (1759), *id.*, 466; (1775), 472-74.  
**Oat**: food plant, XXV, 187.  
**Oath-taking**: Pátáne Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 212.  
**Obeidullah**: surnamed Al Mahdi (872-934), missionary of Abdullah Mainun, founds the Fátémite Khilaphat dynasty in Egypt (910), revealed *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 37, 47, 48.  
**Obeli**: modern Hubli (1547), XXII, 407.  
**Obollah**: port in the Persian Gulf, Abuláma of the Karle inscriptions (A. D. 100-200) identified with, XIII, 413 note 4, 421 note 2; its trade (A. D. 250, 810-1260), with Thána coast, *id.*, 418, 429, 433; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 213; Ptolemy's Apologos, its trade with Broach (150 A. D.), I, pt. i, 545.  
**Observances**: religious, of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 219-220.  
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**Occupations**: all district volumes, see Census Details under District Name. See also under the castes concerned.  
**O-cho-lo**: Chinese name of the Arhat Achára, I, pt. i, 79; I, pt. ii, 354.  
**Ochro-carpus longifolius**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 241.

- Ocimum*: *basilicum*, *gratissimum*, *pilosum*, *sanctum*, oil-yielding plants, XXV, 224.  
*Ocimum sanctum*: sacred plant, XXV, 279, 284, 287, 288, 292.  
 Oil: town in Kaira district, III, 177.  
 Oil: caste of pond diggers, in Cutch, V, 82; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 158.  
 Olambari: a tribe in Cutch, V, 130.  
 Odeic, Odoricus: French Friar (1321-1324), black lions in Thána according to, XIII, 44 note 1; his visit to Thána and account of its religion, *id.* 251; his account of the conquest of Thána by the Turks, *id.* 439; see also XIV, 356 and note 7; his account of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 1; see also I, pt. ii, 5, 29.  
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- II, *id.* 190, 375; defeated by Udayachandra, the general of the Pallava king Nandivarman, *id.* 327; reduced by the Rāshtrakūta king Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; subdued by Krishna III, *id.* 207; conquered by Kakka II, *id.* 423; their lands absorbed into the Chola kingdom, *id.* 308; subdued by the Western Chālukya king Somesvara II, *id.* 333; humbled by Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 496; associate with the Hoysālas against Vikramāditya II also called VI, and are defeated by Sinda Achugi II, *id.* 218-219, 453, 574; their chieftain of Nolambavādi rebels and is defeated by Hoysāla Viraballāla II, *id.* 505; by Nārasimha II, *id.* 507; their Nolambavādi branch do not recognise the sovereignty of the Devagiri Yādava king Bhīllama, *id.* 519; subdued by Singhana's general Bichana, *id.* 243, 524, 525; mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Panechana, Panchnad: Portuguese sub-division probably Panvel in Thāna district, XIV, 44; XIII, 456.
- Panetha: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 97.
- Pāngal: *see* Pāngul.
- Pāngāra: *Erythrina indica*, timber tree, in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 50; in Khandesh, XII, 26.
- Pangarikā: village mentioned in a grant from Karda in Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Pāngul: a class of beggars in Kolāba district, XI, 74; in Nāsik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 185-186; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459-460; in Khāndesh, XII, 123. *See* Helav.
- Panhāla: hill fort in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 6; health resort, *id.* 16, 293; survey, *id.* 260-263; fort details, history, human sacrifices at; town, details, reservoirs, market, temples, tomb, fair, Parāshar's caves at, *id.* 313-316; inscriptions at, *id.* 422-425; *see* also I, pt. ii, 76, 254; capital of the Kolhāpur Silāhāras, *id.* 546, 549, 587; taken by Anāji Dattu (1659), *id.* 593; besieged by Sidi Johār (1660), *id.* 593; fight between the Marāthās and the Bijāpur army at (1671), *id.* 594; Sambhājī confined in, *id.* 595; *see* also X, 193.
- Panicum: *oplismenus colonum*, *setaria glaucum*, *Italicum*, fodder plants, XXV, 276; *frumentaceum*, *maliaceum*, food and fodder plants, *id.* 184, 276; (*setaria*) *Italicum*, food plant, *id.* 184; *pilosum*, food and fodder plants common in India and on the ghāts, *id.* 185, 276.
- Pani-lajak: famine plant, XXV, 199.
- Pānini: Sanskrit grammarian, I, pt. ii, 135, 138, 139, 140; his date, *id.* 141, 142, 171; *see* also I, pt. i, 36, 534.
- Pānipat: near Delhi, battle of (1761), I, pt. i, 345; I, pt. ii, 101, 627; VI, 228; VII, 184; XIII, 497, 498 note 4; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XIX, 295.
- Panjāb: first Aryan settlement in, I, pt. ii, 135; Aryas progressing from, *id.* 137; places mentioned by Pānini in, *id.* 138; a part of the Persian dominions; conquest of, by Darius Hystaspes (B. C. 510): under the Achæmenean dynasty, under the Indo-Skythian ruler, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; relations of the Pārsis of the, with Cambay Pārsis, *id.* 186 note 1, 188 note 4; *see* also I, pt. i, 526, 527, 534, 545; converts from, in the College of Bāndra, XIII, 202; called Takkadeh, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Panjābi: a caste of weavers in Nāsik district, XVI, 53.
- Pānjan: river in Nāsik district, XVI, 10.
- Panjarāpol: home for animals, IX, pt. i, 115; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 332-333; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 114; at Bhiwndi and Chembur in Thāna district, XIV, 49, 52; in Mahi Kāntha, V, 396.
- Pānjhāra: river in Khāndesh, XII, 8; water-works, *id.* 140.
- Panjim: town in Goa territory, capital of Portuguese India, I, pt. ii, 565.
- Panjanigar: a caste of Muslimān writers in Sholapur district, XX, 209; in Gujarāt, cotton thread starchers, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 78; Hir, silk starchers, have a monopoly in the art, *id.* 78.
- Panjarapol: *see* Panjarāpol.
- Panjtān: or Pentad of the holy family of Islām consists of *Ali*, the *Lady Fatimah*, her sons *Hasan* and *Husain*, and the *Apostle of God*, IX, pt. ii, 47.
- Pānmul: village, under Bijāpur, assigned to the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmedi*, I, pt. i, 322.
- Pannagalay: another name of Panhāla, XXIV, 313.
- Pannāla-durgādrisimha: Karād Silāhāra Jotiga II's title, I, pt. ii, 546.
- Pannaledurga: modern Panhāla, I, pt. ii, 549.
- Pannappesvara: temple of, mentioned in an inscription from the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 422.
- Pannāya: tax levied by the feudatories of Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 451, 452.
- Panolli: village near Surat, I, pt. i, 328.
- Panorama: point at Matherān, XIV, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 279.
- Panoti: deadly influence of Shani or Saturn, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Pant: of Bāvda, shares of, in the Salsbi province and Bhagvantgad, I, pt. ii, 79.
- Pant Amātya: superintendent of finance of Marātha government, XIX, 243-244.
- Pānthāl: rice soil in Ratnāgiri district, X, 144.
- Panthers: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 42, 44; in Khāndesh, XII, 30; at Matherān, XIV, 259; in Belgaum district, XXI, 69; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 92, 94.
- Pānthipura, Pāntipura: modern Hāngal, I, pt. ii, 558, 562, 563 and note 5.
- Pānt-lavadi: estate in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 147.
- Pān Tower: fort in Kelve village in Thāna district, XII, 293.
- Pant Pratindhi: his dispute with the Marātha state about the joint districts near Ratnāgiri settled in 1784, I, pt. ii, 106.
- Pant Saebiv: general record-keeper of the Marātha government, XIX, 244 note 1; surrender of (1818), I, pt. ii, 116; his rights over the Konkani villages settled, *id.* 127; his conduct at the time of the mutinies (1857), XIX, 317-319.

- tyā**: a caste of messengers in Cutch, V, 11, 102.
- ungal**: modern Hāngal in Dhārwar district, XII, 389; I, pt. ii, 377, 298 note 2, 431, 437, 439, 450, 451, 456, 458, 465, 558, 562, 563, 564.
- vad**: sub-division in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 2.
- vel**: sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, III, 2, 692-695; under Nana (1781), *id.* 508; under the English, *id.* 522, 523; condition (1835), *id.* 578-579; assessment revised 837), *id.* 581-582; results, *id.* 585; survey assessment introduced in (1856), *id.* 596-599.
- own** and port, description, industry and trade, XIV, 293-296; Buddhist or Brāhmanic mains at, *id.* 10; under Gujarāt kings 508), XIII, 443; ceded to Bijāpur (1636), 464; trade centre (1500-1670), *id.* 465; arāthā horse at, *id.* 503; heavy mortality (1812), *id.* 508.
- vāla**: vegetable boat, in Thāna, XIII, 720.
- vely**: modern Pānvel port under the Gujarāt kings, I, pt. ii, 30.
- i**: *Carica papaya*, fruit tree in Poona, VIII, pt. i, 50.
- veraceæ**: species of oil-yielding plant, XV, 214.
- li**: gardens and fields near Bassein, XIV, 3; church at, *id.* 37.
- r**: manufacture of, in Surat district, II, 179.
- i**: in Broach district, *id.* 549; in Pānchshāli, III, 250; in Ahmadābād district, 133; in Cambay, VI, 189; in Khāndesh, I, 237, 440, 479; in Kolhāpur state, XIV, 214-216; in Thāna district, XIII, 2400; in Nāsik district, XVI, 177-179; Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 204-206; Dhārwar district, XXII, 388; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 375-376.
- r mill**: at Sassu Navghar in Thāna, XIV, 50.
- ki**: cape of, identification of, I, pt. i, 539, 4, 545.
- as**: pomelo in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
- pass** in Kolāba district, XI, 114.
- stream** in Nāsik district, XVI, 7.
- river** in Surat district, II, 27.
- ali**: a place probably in Sind, I, pt. i, 3.
- hus**: see Prabhū.
- lā**: river, mentioned in an inscription at sik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- las**: Parthians, XIII, 411 note 2.
- dhi**: see Pārdhi.
- bānakar**: village, granted, its identity with sāna, I, pt. i, 127 and not 3; modern rona in the Surat district, I, pt. i, 406.
- itarāja**: *diruda* (title) of a Chālukya chief, pt. ii, 380.
- ja**: a Brāhman sub-caste in Cutch, V, 45; graded Brāhman in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, xii note 3, 160.
- ia Soni**: a sub-caste of goldsmiths in thīdwar, VIII, 150 note 1.
- iyā**: see Parāja.
- Parakesarivarma**: another name of the Chola king Rājendra Choladeva, I, pt. ii, 436. See Madhurāntaka II and Rājendra Choladeva.
- Parakesarivarma**: brother-in-law of Vikramāditya VI the Western Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 445. See Adhirājendradeva.
- Parakh Nima**: Bania of Din (1677), concession in favor of, made by the Bombay Council, XXVI, pt. i, 74-77.
- Paralysis**: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Parama**: village, presented to Gangarāja by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Paramabhattāraka**: paramount title, I, pt. ii, 474, 475, 488, 518, 523.
- Paramadeva**: *rāja*, identified with Paramāra, king of Abu, I, pt. i, 163 note 2.
- Paramahansas**: order of Shīv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 543.
- Paramaras**: see Parmar.
- Paramārdi**: see Permādi.
- Paramardideva**: Vikramāditya II, I, pt. ii, 219, 234, 515.
- Paramardiu**: see Permādi.
- Paramēśvara Potarāja**: Paramēśvaravarman II, I, pt. ii, 325.
- Paramēśvara Potavarman I**: I, pt. ii, 324. See Paramēśvaravarman I.
- Paramēśvara Potavarman II**: see Paramēśvaravarman II.
- Paramēśvaravarman I**: Vidyavinita the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322 and note 8, 323; succeeds Mahendrarvarman II, *id.* 324 note 3, 325; defeats Vikramāditya I at Peruvālanallur, *id.* 326, 343 note 2; is overthrown by Vikramāditya I, *id.* 362.
- Paramēśvaravarman II**: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324 note 1, 325 and note 2, 326.
- Paramadeva**: Soumachandra II's successor, I, pt. ii, 516.
- Parānda**: fort, in Nizām's dominions, Nizāmshāhi capital (1599), XVII, 390; siege of, *id.* 399.
- Parāntaka I**: Chola king (935), I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 326 note 6, 325; copper-plate grants of, *id.* 326, 327. See Madirakondakō-Parakesarivarmā.
- Parāntij**: sub-division of Ahmadābād district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, IV, 230-232. *Town*, *id.* 346; ceded to Dāmāji Gāikwār (1737) by Momin Khān, VII, 175; I, pt. ii, 110, 319.
- Parāntij Kolis**: in Ahmadābād district, land administration among, under British rule, IV, 154, 186.
- Parasanga**: Sindi linear measure of distance, I, pt. ii, 388; see also I, pt. i, 165.
- Parasangæ**: Parāsava, a tribe between the Indus and the Jumna, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Parāsaryā**: Brāhman sub-caste in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 16.
- Parasgad**: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; sub-division, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 501-503; survey (1849-1850), *id.* 417-421; revision survey (1880), *id.* 452-456. *Town*, *id.* 596-597.



- Parashurám Bháu Patvardhán**: Peshwa's general sent to the Konkan to cut off the communication of the English army with Bombay (1781), I, pt. ii, 105, 605; sent against Haidar (1776-1779), *id.* 659; takes Dhārwār (1790), *id.* 661-662; obtains most of the districts acquired from Tipu, sent to Bājiráo to make proposals, is sent to prison, *id.* 606; offers to march against the *rāja* of Sātára, is released and takes the *rāja* prisoner, *id.* 607; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis (1799), *id.* 662; is defeated and killed by Kolhápúr troops, *id.* 607; *another account of*: Rāngli chief, destroys (1779) domed tomb of Narkhán at Shirol, XXIV, 319; engages himself in war against Kolhápúr and Haidar; assists the Peshwa's troops against the English; is appointed commander of the Marátha forces, sent to assist the English against Tipu Sultan of Mysore; is engaged in war with Kolhápúr; commands the Marátha army in the battle of Kharda; contrives with Nána Phadnavis to place Chimmánji Appa on the Peshwa's *gádi* after the death of Mádhavráo II; is confined but afterwards released; is sent to oppose the Sātára *rāja*; Kolhápúr king ravages Parashurám's *jágir* and burns Tásgaon; directs his forces against the Kolhápúr *rāja*; is mortally wounded at Pattankudi village, *id.* 344-347; *another account of*: raises money for the Marátha contingent (1790) near Tásgaon; takes part in the battle of Kharda (1795) and returns to Tásgaon; summoned to Poona after the suicide of Mádhavráo; made prisoner, released on promise of quelling disturbance; his *jágir* village Tásgaon pillaged by the Kolhápúr forces; mortally wounded, XIX, 297-299; *another account of*: assembles a large army at Miraj and takes field against Haidar (1777); captures Gokak, XXI, 384, 386; turns his armies against Kolhápúr; quarrels with Nána Phadnavis, his villages plundered by the Kolhápúr chief at the instigation of Nána; takes all forts between the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha; taken prisoner and cut to pieces; his age, stature and disposition, *id.* 389-390 and note 2; *see also* X, 117; XVIII, pt. ii, 271-273; XXII, 413, 417, 419.
- Parasharam Trimbak**: (1690-1706), Marátha commander, his rise at Parli, raised to the rank of *pratinidhi*, takes Panhúla fort, XXIV, 314; leaves Vishálgad (1701), I, pt. ii, 80; takes Vasantgad and Sātára; receives order from Sháhu to surrender Sātára, released and restored to power; again thrown into confinement; his death, XIX, 249-255, 256.
- Parashurám**: great Bráhman maker, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; massacres the Kshatriyas, *id.* 55, 56, 177, 183 note 1, 441; said to have purified shipwrecked strangers and made them Bráhmans, *id.* 438; his re-birth in the person of Nalupána; founds a kingdom in Dakhan, *id.* 498 and note 1; legendary story of, X, 355 note 4; ponds dug by, *id.* 326; conquers the Konkan, XIII, 87; *Hindu demigod*, story of, XV, pt. ii, 76 and note 1; *see also* XVIII, pt. i, 99-100; sixth incarnation of Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 26; son of Jamadagni and Renuká, *id.* 282 note 5.
- Parashurám**: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 167.
- Parashurám Naráyan Angle**: Sātára banker and temple builder (1710), XIX, 452, 511 note 2, 542.
- Parashurám Shrinivás**: under restraint of his deputy, Bāpu Gokhale sent to enforce submission from; declares against the Peshwa; severely wounded and his estate sequestered, XIX, 299-300.
- Párasikas**: probably Syrians, I, pt. ii, 317; defeated by Vinayádivya, *id.* 368.
- Párasnath**: twenty-third Shrāvak *tirthankara*, IX, pt. i, 105; *see also* I, pt. i, 456; XIV, 2, 338; XXIV, 95, 133.
- Párasnath temples**: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 340, 341.
- Parásuráma**: son of Sajjana; finishes the temple of Nemináth, I, pt. i, 177 note 1.
- Pardáo**: gold and silver coin, value of, XV, pt. ii, 50 note 18.
- Pardápúr**: Pratápalah's capital, I, pt. ii, 27.
- Pardeshi**: a caste of labourers in Kolába district, XI, 71; in Thana district, XIII, 153; in Násik district, XVI, 57; in Sātára district, XIX, 107; in Sholápúr, XX, 161-163.
- Pardeshi Bráhmans**: in Násik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 61-63.
- Pardeshi Halváis**: confectioners in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 129-130.
- Pardhadi**: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.
- Pardhari**: place of interest in Kathiáwár, VIII, 606.
- Párdhi**: caste of hunters, in Khándesh, XII, 113; in Cutch, V, 83; in Násik district, XVI, 59.
- Pardhi**: spring at Tungar in Thána, XIV, 368.
- Párdi**: sub-division of Surat district, II, 292-296. *Town*, *id.* 298; *see also* I, pt. i, 110.
- Parol**: suburb of Bombay city; derivation of the word, XXVI, pt. iii, 595 and note 1; Portuguese church at, XIII, 474; taken from the Jesuits, *id.* 489; batty grounds in, farmed (1751), XXVI, pt. iii, 447-448.
- Párgad**: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7; place of interest, *id.* 597-598.
- Párgaon**: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.
- Pari**: fairy, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1.
- Pariah dog**: passing of the (1857) in Gujarát, probable belief about, I, pt. i, 433.
- Parichera**: (fairy-face) daughter of the king of Soukehr, sent to Alla-ud-din, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Parihar**: tribe of Agnikula Rájputs, IX, pt. i, 483; said to be Shiv-sprung, *id.* 449 note 3, 484; called Prítikádwára; Pratihara, the Sanskrit form of, believed to be of Gujar stock; Gájan *māta*, luck or *shri* of, *id.* 484; two layers of, Girásias of Abu and Rákshás, *id.* 439 note 1; *see also* I, pt. i, 465, 468.
- Párijátak**: dyo-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 247, 290.
- Parikh**: honorific title among Vániás, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78, note 2; Cambay Rajám, also so called, *id.* 231.

- Parikraman** : or *padikamna* ceremony, performance of, during *pachusan*, rites relating to, IX, pt. i, 114, 115.
- Pariksbāmukha** : Jain work, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Pari-on-ke-Tabak Bharna** ; fairy *Hāzrats*, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Paris** : Musalmān spirits, IX, pt. i, 4\*7.
- Parisasetti** : officer under the Devagiri Yādava kings Jaitugi I and Singhana, I, pt. ii, 521, 524.
- Parishesha Khanda** : appendix to Hemādri's *Chaturvarga Chintāmāni*, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Prishad** : Vedic school of Brāhmins, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Parisishataparvan** : work of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Parit** : a caste of washermen in Ratnāgiri district, X, 127, 142; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 415; in Kolābād district, XI, 67, 413; in Thāna district, XIII, 143; in Nāsik district, XVI, 56; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 147-149; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 383-384; in Sātāra district, XIX, 102-104; in Sholāpur district, XX, 144; in Belgaum district, XXI, 152; in Dhārwār district, XXII, 188-189; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 274-277; in Kolbāpur state, XXIV, 102.
- Paritium tillaceum** : famine and fibrous plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 194, 227.
- Pariyā** : village in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5.
- Pariyala** : village, battle of, won by Narasimhavarman I, I, pt. ii, 322, 326, 358.
- Pariyātra** : portion of the Vindhya range, I, pt. ii, 135, 149.
- Pariyaya** : village in the Kāsākula division, granted, I, pt. i, 110.
- Pariyaya** : *see* Pariyā.
- Pariāpur** : *see* Pardāpur.
- Park** : Colonel, defeats Tatia Topi, I, pt. i, 445.
- Parkher** : local name of Baroda, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Parkinsania aculeata** : fodder plant, XXV, 278.
- Parla** : a place of interest in Thāna district, XIV, 297.
- Parlā-Kinedi** : grant at, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Parli** : hill fort and village in Sātāra district, XIX, 6, 10 : description, temple and history, the residence of Rāmdās, spiritual adviser of Shivāji, *id.* 538-539; surprised by Shivāji (1673), *id.* 244; captured by the Mughals, (1700), *id.* 251; *see* also I, pt. ii, 594.
- Parlipur** : Yavanaśva's capital, I, pt. i, 119.
- Parmār** : a Rājput clan of Mālwa, section of Bhīmāl Rājputa, I, pt. i, 468, 469; supreme in Marusthali, lose their possessions, *id.* 470; *see* also I, pt. ii, 441, 442; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 114; Agnikula or fire clan Rājputs in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 485; said to be Indra-raised, *id.* 449 note 3, 485; origin of name; said to be of Gujar stock; heritage of; *San-chair māta*, luck or *shri* of, *id.* 485; said to have come from Sind; their chiefships in Kāthiāwār, in Mabi Kānthā, in Pālanpur, in Rewa Kānthā, *id.* 127-128; their family deity Mandavri māta, *id.* 136; Rājput converts, conversions believed to have taken place in 1317; Gujarāt athletes, IX, pt. ii, 68-69.
- Parnadatta** : Surāshtra governor of Skandagupta, I, pt. i, 69.
- Parnakheta** : city, captured by the Yādava king Mallugi, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Parnāmpanthi** or Parnāmi : religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 545.
- Pārner** : sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, soil, rainfall, water-supply, cultivation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts and survey changes, XVII, 621-626. Town, 1874 riots, temples and wells at, *id.* 730-731.
- Pārner** or Pānera : hill in Surat district, II, 298; north boundary of the Portuguese district of Daman, I, pt. ii, 54; fort taken by Muhammad Begadā (1465), XIII, 442; the Mughals at (1560), *id.* 453; Shivāji captures and garrisons the fort of (1672), *id.* 478, I, pt. i, 387; besieged by the *subhedar* of Bassein (1751), VII, 179; taken by Lieutenant Welsh (1780), *id.* 97; I, pt. i, 409; XIII, 506.
- Pārol** : village in Thāna district, temples and remains at, XIV, 297; XIII, 429; I, pt. ii, 22.
- Pārōla** : town and fort in Khāndesh district, history, trade and temples at, XII, 462-463; confiscated by government from the Jhānai family (1859), I, pt. ii, 632.
- Pār Pār** : village in Sātāra district, temples and history of, XIX, 539.
- Pārpaa** : local name of Pātan, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Pārpoli** : hill pass in Sāvāntvādī state, X, 166 and note 2, 169, 388, 397, 433; trade (1876), *id.* 436; *see* also XXI, 305; XXIV, 5, 6.
- Parridae** : family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 93.
- Pārs** : south-west provinces of Irān; Pārsis, the people of, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 1.
- Parsharām Pat Patvardhan** : *see* Parasharām Bhāu Patvardhan.
- Parsharāmbāva** : Bhārvād saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Parshuram Trimbak** : *see* Parasharām Trimbak.
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- Ráfi**: contemptuous term for Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 47 note 3.
- Rafugár**: a caste of Musalmán cloth-darners, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494-495; in Sholápur district, XX, 20.
- Rághav**: *khanás* of Navánagar, IX, pt. i, 236; *Bharvát bhagat*, *id.* 269.
- Rághoba**: Peshwa, *see* Raghunáthráv.
- Rágho Ballál**: Shiváji's agent, murders the Javli *rāja* (1653), XIX, 233.
- Rághoji**: Marátha deputy, assassination of, at Ahmadábád (1756), I, pt. i, 339.
- Rághoji Angria I**: (1759-1793), succeeds Mánáji, drives the Janjira troops, his rule, XI, 154-155, Forbes' (1771) mention of, tribute to Peshwa, confines Sadáshivráo Bháu (the pretender), *id.* 264, I, pt. ii, 102.
- Rághoji Angria II**: (1817-1839), succeeds Mánáji, tries to free himself from Bivalkar his rule under Bivalkar, *id.* 156-157.
- Rághoji Bhangria**: Koli freebooter (1844-1848), once a police officer, appears in Panvel, Captain Giberne in pursuit of, sentenced to death, XIII, 636-637; XVIII, pt. ii, 307-303; makes raid on Márwári Vánis, cuts the noses of Marwáris, caught at Pandharpur and hanged, XVII, 417-418.
- Rághoji Bhonsla**: (1735-1753) *Sena Sahel Subhá* (1735), XIX 276; makes an incursion to the north, Avji Kávre defeated, meditates revolution, his subsequent intrigues, his authority to levy contributions north of the Narbada disputed, his reconciliation with Bájiráv, his rivalry with the Bráhma party (1740), incites Dámáji, bought over, prevents Báláji's succession as Peshwa, *id.* 280-283; VII, 176; joins with Dámáji in attacking the Peshwa (1748), I, pt. i, 395; overtaken and defeated in Bengal by Báláji Peshwa, sends agents to Peshwa for reconciliation (1744), XIX, 285-287; receives his footing in Bengal, called to Sátára, *id.* 290-291.
- Rághoji Náik**: Koli outlaw (1860) in Thána district, XIII, 605.
- Rágho Shankar**: Marátha leader, sent to subdue Kolis (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Rághu**: Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Rághu Náik**: third Sondá chief (1618-1638), genealogy of, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; his accession, *id.* 123; his grant to the temple of Madhukeshvar at Banavási in Kanara, *id.* 264, 266.
- Rághunáthdás**: *rāja*, Nizám's minister, I, pt. i, 333.
- Rághunáth Ráo**: younger brother of the Peshwa Báláji Bájiráo, with Dámáji Gaikwár captures Ahmadábád and firmly establishes Marátha supremacy in Gujarát (1754); drives the forces of Ahmad Shah Abdáli from the Punjab (1758); aspires to rule the state and keeps on good terms with the English, I, pt. ii, 98, 602; with the help of the Nizám defeats his nephew Mádhav Ráo's army and takes charge of the government, *id.* 603; pursues Haider across the Tungabhadra and makes a treaty at Bednur (1766), *id.* 659; retires from court and raises a force, but is defeated (1768), and kept in custody, *id.* 603, 628; is released; keeps on good terms with his other nephew Náráyan Ráo for a time; is again placed in confinement; is believed to be implicated in the murder of Náráyan Ráo (1772-1773); assumes charge of the government and defeats the ministerial army at Pandharpur (1774), *id.* 604; seeks British help but refuses to surrender Bassein, Sálsette, and the Bombay islands, *id.* 100; by the treaty of Surat cedes Sálsette and other possessions to the English (1775), *id.* 101, 604; invites Haider, who favoured his cause, to take possession of the Southern Maratha Country up to the Krishna (1776), *id.* 659; by the treaty of Purandhar his cause is given up by the English (1776), *id.* 604; leaves Surat to join Sadáshiv Bháu, the impostor, but is compelled to take shelter at Tárápur, *id.* 102; promises to cede Khánderi and Bassein to the English for their help to make him Peshwa (1778), *id.* 103; by the treaty of Sálbái he is provided for (1782), *id.* 605; retires to Kopargaon, *id.* 628; another account of: Báláji Bájiráv Peshwa's brother, called also Raghunáthráv, levies tribute in Gujarát, takes possession of Rewa and Mahi Kantha districts and marches on Surat (1752), I, pt. i, 334; takes Ahmadábád (1753), *id.* 336-337; compels Momin Khán to pay tribute; appoints Shripatráv his deputy at Ahmadábád and collects tribute from Limbdi and Wadhván chiefs, *id.* 337; acts as guardian of his nephew Mádhavráv, is joined in his

- intrigues by Jānoji Bhonsle and Govindrāv Gaikwār, is defeated by the young Peshwa at Dhārap (1768) and confined at Poona, *id.* 399-400; is invested with the robe of Peshwa by the titular king of Sātāra; reinstates Govindrāv Gaikwār in the title and estates of Dāmāji Gaikwār (1774); sets out for Gujarāt and attacks the city of Baroda (1775), *id.* 401-402; opens negotiations with the English through Mr. Gambier, the chief at Surat *id.* 401; joins Govindrāv Gaikwār (1775); sends an agent to negotiate with the Bombay council; flies to Cambay and through the help of Mr. Malet goes to Surat *vid* Bhāv-nagar, *id.* 402; reception of, by the *nawāb* of Cambay, *id.* 403; abandoned by the English after the treaty of Purandhar (1776); takes refuge at Surat, *id.* 406; at Bombay; a fresh alliance of, with the English (1778), *id.* 407; handed over to Sindia, flies to Broach (1779), *id.* 408; receives a pension and goes to Kopargaon (1782), *id.* 410; another account: leads an army into Gujarāt (1754), XVIII, pt. ii, 246; in North India (1756), *id.* 248; quarrels with Sādāsivráv and becomes the head of civil affairs (1759), *id.* 249; becomes regent of Mādhavráv I, *id.* 250; refuses to cede Sālsette to the English, *id.* 251; quarrels with Mādhavráv and retires to Nāsik, *id.* 251; is supported by the Nizām, regains power and keeps Mādhavráv in confinement, *id.* 251; his unpopular measures; is defeated by Mādhavráv at Dhodap and is kept in confinement, *id.* 253; intrigues with Haidar Ali and the Nizām, *id.* 254; is released and placed in charge of the young Peshwa Nārāyanráv, *id.* 254; his share in Nārāyanráv's murder, *id.* 255-256; becomes Peshwa, *id.* 256; is opposed by the ministers, *id.* 257; is helped by the English and signs the treaty of Surat, *id.* 259; the English attempt to restore him to power, *id.* 263-266; Sindia keeps him in power, his flight to Surat, *id.* 266; treaty of Sālbaī; fixes his residence at Kopargaon; his death, *id.* 267; *see* also XXVI, pt. i, 400-405; XIX, 296; VII, 177, 179, 182, 185-186, 191-196; XIII, 498, 501-503, 505; I, pt. i, 334, 336, 337, 398-400.
- Raghunāth Śāvant: (1869), ruler of Śāvantvādi, X, 447.
- Raghunāth Svāmi: religious teacher, tomb of, at Nigdi in Sātāra district, XIX, 529.
- Rāghendrācharya: Vaiṣṇav pontiff, XXIV, 63.
- Rāgi: food plant cultivated on the *ghāts*, XXV, 187; in Kolāha district, XI, 96; in Sātāra district, XIX, 162; in Belgaum district, XXI, 252; in Dhārwar district, XXI, 274.
- Rāhada: another name of Ghaghada, the Chavādā king, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Rahānjur: Rāndir, capital of Lārdes, I, pt. i, 507 and note II, 513.
- Rāhapa: king conquered by Krishna I, I, pt. ii, 391.
- Rāhātā: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 733-734.
- Rahimatpur: town in Sātāra district, details of, mosque and inscriptions at, XIX, 548-549; trade centre, *id.* 214.
- "Rāhime": Musalmān pilgrim ship, burnt by the Portuguese (1614), II, 77.
- Rahim-ki-bāār: town in Sind, the minister of Cutch builds a fortress at (1745), V, 140; plundered by Khosās (1819), *id.* 163.
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- Raichor, Raichur: town in the Nizam's dominions, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6; laid waste by Malik Kāfur, *id.* 29, 533; fort, *id.* 638; taken by Asad Khān, general of Bijāpur, *id.* 642; taken by Vijāyanagar from Bijāpur, *id.* 643.
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- Raidi: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 630.
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- Rangoji : is appointed agent by Dámáji Gaikwár in Gujarát ; defeats Kántáji at Anand Mogri (1735), I, pt. i, 316, 317 ; agrees to aid Momin Khán on condition of receiving half the revenues of Gujarát (1737), *id.* 318, 394 ; again appointed deputy by Dámáji to collect tribute in Gujarát (1741), *id.* 323, 325 ; defeated by Muft Khir Khan and Fida-ud-din ; deserted by Sher Khán Bábi ; is taken prisoner, his escape (1743), *id.* 326, 395 ; captures and demolishes the fort of Petlád ; employed by the Musalmáns in the quarrels regarding the viceroyalty of Gujarát (1743-1744), *id.* 327, 395 ; imprisoned by Khandarév Gaikwár ; is released by Umábái and appointed her agent (1745), *id.* 329, 396 ; expels Trimbakráv from Ahmadábád and himself collects the Marátha share of the city revenues, *id.* 329 ; takes shelter with Sher Khán Bábi in Kapadvanj ; besieged at Kapadvanj by Fakr-ud-daulah ; requests Holkar to come to his help ; the siege raised at the approach of Holkar ; his interview with Jawán Mard Khán at Ahmadábád (1747), *id.* 330 ; captures Borand and forces Hariba to leave the country, *id.* 331 ; deserted by his allies and imprisoned (1747), *id.* 332 ; see also VII, 174-177.
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## S

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Saccharum: *mimja*, fibrous plant, XXV, 238; *officinale*, liquor-yielding plant, *id.* 212; *officinatum*, food and fodder plant, *id.* 185, 277; *spontaneum*, fibrous plant, *id.* 237.

Sacopetalum tomentosum: fodder plant, XXV, 277.

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Sadalgi: village in Belgaum district, sugar-making at, XXI, 599-600.

Sādar: a caste of husbandmen in Dhārwar district, XXII, 145; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 239, 240.

Sadārat: Mughal department of justice, I, pt. i, 213.

Sadāshiv: Poona ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 280-281.

Sadāshiv: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 541.

Sadāshiv Bhān, Sadāshivrav: Chinnāji Apa's son and cousin to Balāji Bājirāv Peshwa (1749-1761); assists Balāji Peshwa in his scheme of usurping the sole power; quarrels with Balāji; is reconciled and becomes the Peshwa's minister; reforms the civil administration; character; enmity with Gopikabāi, Balāji's wife; quarrels with Raghunāthrav; attempts on his life, XVIII, pt. ii, 245-249; XVIII, pt. iii, 338; leads an expedition into the Bombay Karnātak (1746), I, pt. ii, 656; XIX, 287; suppresses the revolt of Yamaji Shivdev at Sāngola, *id.* 292; I, pt. ii, 601; resolves to take Goa (1756), *id.* 88; falls in the battle of Pānpat (1761), *id.* 602.

Sadāshiv Bhau Mānkeshvar: see Sadāshiv Mānkeshvar.

Sadāshiv Chinnāji: imposter, marches through the Konkan, is defeated, taken prisoner and put to death (1776), I, pt. ii, 101-102.

Sadāshiv Chinnāji Bhāu: see Sadāshiv Bhāu. Sadāshivdev Rāy: eleventh Vijayanagar king (1542-1573), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 115-116, 258, 263, 265, 299.

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Sadāshivgad: port in Kānara district, its description, history, fort and trade (1874-1882), XV, pt. ii, 338-340, 65-67; *id.* pt. i, 2, 3, 5; the fort said to have been built by Shivāji, *id.* pt. ii, 133 note 1; head-quarters of the Sonda chief (1715), *id.* 134; Portuguese attempt on (1747), *id.* 136 and note 7; captured (1752) by them, *id.* 137; taken (1763) by Hyder's general, *id.* 140; taken by the English, taken back by Tipu (1784), *id.* 143; origin of the name, *id.* 279.

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Sadāshiv Naik: founder (1499) of Bednur family, XV, pt. ii, 101.

Sadāshiv Naik: fifth Sonda chief (1674-1697), XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3, 130, 132, 339, 342, 348.

Sadāshiv Raghunāth: Marātha *māmlatdār*, his survey (1793-94) in Thāna district, XIII, 558.



- Sadāshiv Ramchandra**: Peshwa's general, besieges and takes the town of Ahmadābād from Monin Khān (1758); helps the *Rāo* of Cutch, I, pt. i, 340, 341, 342; besieges Bālāsīnor (1758) and levies tribute, *id.* 343, 398; defeats the chief of Dhrāngadhṛa at Halvād and captures him, *id.* 344; appointed viceroy of Ahmadābād by the Peshwa (1760), *id.* 344.
- Sadāshivrāv**: *see* Sadāshiv Bhāu.
- Sadāvarts**: alms-houses, money of members of merchant guilds spent on, IV, 112.
- Saddleback Hill**: *see* Makrandgad.
- Saddo**: *sheikh*, name of a vow-receiving genius, origin of, IX, pt. ii, 130 and note 1.
- Sadhara Jesang**: work of Rāo Sāhob Mahipatrān Ruprām, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
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- Sādhus**: or *friars* in Gujarāt, Bijpantli, IX, pt. i, 544; Kabirpanthi, *id.* 539; 540, Madhavgars, *id.* 546; Parnamis, *id.* 545; Rāmānandis, *id.* 534; Ramanujis, *id.* 534; Ramsnehi, *id.* 535; Svāminārāyans, *id.* 538; ascetics, Dādūpanthi, *id.* 548; Lakshmanagarpanthi, *id.* 548; Kuberpanthi, *id.* 548; Shaiv, *id.* 542; Shrávak, *id.* 106. *See* Ascetics.
- Sādhis**: nuns, Shrávak ascetics, IX, pt. i, 108.
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- Sadia**: class of Musalmān carriers in Cambay, VI, 185.
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- Sadi Sambati**: bandits in Kānara district, (1801), XV, pt. ii, 150-151.
- Sadola**: tree in Khāndesh district, XII, 27.
- Sadr**: Mughal judge, I, pt. i, 213.
- Sādra**: town in Mahi Kāntha, V, 439; schools, and hospitals at, VII, 487, 508; (Shāhdarāth), military post of the Mughals (1674), I, pt. i, 285, 433.
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- Saela**: state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 643-645; IX, pt. i, 127; fort, supposed to be built by Sidharāja, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Saer**: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Sāfān**: Tāfān, principality next to Konkan of the Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 527.
- Safand**: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (13).
- Safar**: second month of the Musalmān year, holidays in, IX, pt. ii, 139-140.
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- Safdar Khān**, Safdar Muhammad Khān: successor of Teghbeg Khān (1746), governor of Surat, I, pt. i, 330; expelled by Sayad Achchan, *id.* 331; retires to Sind, *id.* 332; brought back to Surat by the Dutch and other merchants, *id.* 333; VII, 177-178.
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- Sagala-Vasahika**: temple at Cambay, I, pt. i, 190.
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- Sāgardvipi**: a Brāhman sub-division in Khāndesh district, XII, 53.
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- Sahasralinga : lake at Pātan, built by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 177, 179 ; VII, 600.
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- Sákæa** : fortress, perhaps Sankshi, taken by the Portuguese (1540), I, pt. ii, 48.
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- Sámantadhipati**: title of Jayabhata III, Gurjara king, I, pt. i, 113 and note 6.
- Sámantasimha**: Chákvada king, defeated and slain by Mularája, I, pt. i, 157.
- Samara**: king of Suráshtra, at war with Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 186 and note 1.
- Samarasimha**: Chohán chief, daughter of, married to Bhim II (1179-1242), I, pt. ii, 197.
- Samarchhanta**: the holy drop, death ceremony among Khojas, IX, pt. ii, 46.
- Sámarkha**: town in Kaira district, III, 178.
- Samastabhuvanásraya**: *biruda* (title) of the Chálukya king Vijayáditya, I, pt. ii, 370; of the Kalachurya Bijjala, *id.* 474; of the Kalachurya Sovideva, *id.* 484; Yádava epithet, *id.* 518, 521, 527.
- Samatata**: Ganges delta province, tributary to Samudragupta (370-395), I, pt. i, 64 and note 2.
- Samávartana**: home-returning, Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of, *id.* 38.
- Sámha**: son of Mallugi, the Yádava prince, I, pt. ii, 237.
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- Sambal**: appointed Mughal admiral (1670), XI, 437; his quarrel with Sidi Kásim, removed from his command (1677), *id.* 439.
- Sámbar**: wild elk in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 99-100.
- Sámha Sampradaya**: see Vaishnav.
- Sámhai Náik**: object of Bajánias' veneration, IX, pt. i, 503, 504.
- Sambhájí**: Shivájí's son, deserts him (1679), I, pt. ii, 71, 595; returns to his father; plots against him, besieged at Panhála by Janárdan Pant Sumant; is joined by Hambir Ráo Mohite, enters Ráygad (1680), *id.* 76, 595; revenges himself savagely on his opponents, putting to death Rájáram's mother; members of the Sirke family plot against him, puts to death Annáji Dattu and Báláji Anji (1681), *id.* 595; lays siege to Janjira (1682), successfully opposes the Mughals; builds the fort of Belápúr, is defeated by the Sidis, plunders Portuguese villages and prepares to fortify Elephanta, besieges Chaul and takes Karanja (1683), *id.* 77; retires to Vishálgad, invests Bassein, spends his time in sensual pleasures, and is captured by the Mughals and put to death (1689), *id.* 78, 79, 596; see also XIX, 245-249; X, 195 note 8; another account of: second Marátha ruler (1680-1689); his dissipation; oppression; associates himself with the rebel prince Sultán Akbar; is surprised by Takarríb Khán; is disgraced; his insolence and execution, XVIII, pt. ii, 238-239; another account of: besieges Chaul and Janjira XI, 285, 441, 145; plunders Burhánpur, XII, 251; XII, 479; gives Karanja to the Portuguese, XIV, 193; builds fortification at Panvel, *id.* 296; fights with the Portuguese at Anjidiv, XV, pt. n, 130, 131, 256, 349; XXIV, 314; capture and execution of, XX, 288.
- Sambhájí II**: second Kolhápúr *rāja* (1712-1760), Táráháí is (1712) confined and the administration conducted by Rámchandra

- Pant Amātya; Chin Kuli Khān the first Nizām, with a view to weaken the Marāṭha power supports Sambhāji against Shāhu of Sātāra; Sambhāji is defeated by the *pratinidhi* and driven to Panhāla; Tārābāi and Bhawānibāi taken prisoners to Sātāra; treaty with Shāhu (1730), XXIV, 227-229; Rāja of Kolhāpur, XIX, 255, 257, 272, 273; defeated by the *pratinidhi*, I, pt. ii, 600.
- Sambhāji Angria: supported by the Portuguese (1737), XIII, 492; carries away Bombay craft (1740), *id.* 496; XI, 149-152.
- Sāmbhar: expedition of Kumārāpāla's general Chāhāda against, I, pt. i, 187, 188.
- Sambhu: Śaiva ascetic, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Sāmbrāni: village in Kānara district, history, XV, pt. ii, 132, 146, 304, 340 and note 8, 349.
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- Sāmda: *thākor* of, conspires (1857), I, pt. i, 441.
- Sametshikhar: death-place of Pārasnāth in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 133.
- Sāngameśvara: capital of a Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 224; town in the Konkan, probably Sāngameshwar, *id.* 467; local idol, *id.* 478.
- Sāngār: *see* Chāmbhār.
- Sāngbārāma: mentioned by Hinen Tsiang, I, pt. ii, 335.
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- Sāmkaragana: Kalachuri prince of Western India, father of Buddha, I, pt. ii, 181, 295 and note 3; his father, *id.* 385; overthrown by Mangaleśa (602), *id.* 311, 347.
- Sāmkaragana: Ranavighraha, son of Kokkala Kalachuri, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203, 414.
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- Sāmkshhepa-Śariraka: Vedāntic work, I, pt. ii, 212.
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- Seunadeva**: of the Yādava family, feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Jagadekamallā II, I, pt. ii, 457, 515; his *diruda*, *id.* 516.
- Seunapura**: town, founded by Seunachandra I, I, pt. ii, 231, 512 and note 4.
- Sevalakurasa**: word inscribed on coins found at Kolhāpur, probably the name of the governor, I, pt. ii, 152.
- Sevana**: kings of, I, pt. ii, 511; possibly Seunachandra II, *id.* 515; Mallugi's father, *id.* 517, 519.
- Sevener**: division of the Shīhās, also called Sābuns and Ismāilis, IX, pt. ii, 47. *See* Ismāili.
- Seven Mothers**: guardians of the Chālukyas, I, pt. ii, 180.
- Sevuna**: king, humbled by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Sevya**, **Sevyarasa**: son of the Sinda prince Polasinda and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 437, 577.
- Sewalik**: hills possibly near Ajmir, I, pt. i, 157; king of, *id.* 194.
- Sewant**: a caste of Hindu servants in Sātira district, XIX, 102-104.
- Sewri**: famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Sex Divination**: by milk, ceremony of, IX, pt. ii, 153-154.
- Shābbān**: eighth month of the Musalmān year, holiday in, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140. *See* Shab-i-barāt.
- Shābbāz**: old Portuguese province, XIII, 456; captured by the Sidis (1682), *id.* 479; state of its defences, *id.* 491.
- Shab-i-barāt**: night of record, falls on the 14th of Shābbān, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140.
- Shachi**: Indra's wife, image of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493.
- Shadakhari**: poet, author of the *Rājasekhara-vilāsa*, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Shadhs**: beggars at Bhiimāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shter**: ancestor of the Udvada priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Shafāi**: Sunni *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126; Sunni school, *id.* 126 note 1.
- Shag**: *see* Cormorant.
- Shah**: honorific title of Vania, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78 note 2; title among *sayads*, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Shāhāb-ud-Din Chori**: defeat of (1178), by Jaichand, I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Shāhābuddin Khān**: Mughal general, defeats Sambhāji (1684), I, pt. ii, 78.
- Shāh Abdul Hasan**: Bijāpur noble, called to her council by Chānd Bibi, I, pt. ii, 647; frees the state from its difficulties, is blinded and put to death by Dilāwar Khān, *id.* 647-648.
- Shāhāda**: sub-division of Khāndesh, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, history, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people of, XII, 2, 409-413. *Town*, *id.* 469.

- Shahádat: night of the martyrdom, the ninth night of the Mubarram, IX, pt. ii, 129.
- Sháháji: eighth *rāja* of Sátara (1839-1848), his loyalty, his reforms, adopts a son, his death, XIX, 312-313; justice under, *id.* 391-394.
- Shahaji: *rāja* of Kolhápur (1821-1837), XXIV, 238-240.
- Shahaji Bhonsale: (1594-1665), Shiváji's father; his marriage with Jijabai; succeeds (1629) to his father's estate of Poona and Supa; breaks his connection with the Nizámshahi and goes over to the Mughals; leaves Mughal service and sides with Bijápur; on the fall of Ahmadnagar overruns the country and seizes places of strength; weighs himself against money; is humbled (1637) by the Mughals; is confirmed in his estates in Poona and Supa; leads an expedition into the Karnatic; visits Poona (1649); much respected by his son Shiváji; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 223-231; XXIV, 81; Karád under, XIX, 232; seizes (1632) Násik and other places for Ahmadnagar, XIII, 464; retreats to the hill-fort of Mahuli (1635); enters the service of Bijápur (1637), XI, 143 and note 7; deserts Malik Ambar (1621), XVII, 393; becomes regent (1632); manages the Ahmadnagar country; submits to Sháh Jahan and enters the Bijápur service (1636), *id.* 397-398; *another account*: sets up a king at Ahmadnagar; overruns the Gangthari and Poona districts and drives the Mughals from Purandhar (1633), I, pt. ii, 590-591; overruns the North Konkan, *id.* 38; takes service under the Bijápur king and receives the *jahagir* of Poona and Supa (1637), *id.* 39, 590-591; goes with Randulla Khán and extends the limits of the Bijápur kingdom to the Bay of Bengal, *id.* 650-651; arrested by Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol and imprisoned, *id.* 592, 651; XIV, 220.
- Sháh Alam: saint, learned man of Mahmud Begada's reign, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 76, 148; shrine of, at Ahmadábád, *id.* 56.
- Sháhámát Khán: forty-fifth viceroy of Gujurát (1713), I, pt. i, 297; defeats the Maráthas invaders at Ankleshvar (1711), VII, 167.
- Shahánushahis: Kushán dynastic name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Sháhápúr: sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 682-685. Town, temples, ponds, and history of, remains near, XIV, 306-312.
- Sháhápúr: Bijápur suburb, XXIII, 577.
- Sháhápúr: town in Kolhápur state, schools, temples and churches at, XXIV, 367.
- Shahapur: town in Belgaum district, built in 1559, XXI, 371.
- Shahbazan: royal marriage, marriage of a maid, IX, pt. ii, 238 and note 1.
- Sháh-Bandar: harbour master, village officer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 212.
- Shah-Bandar: town in the Indus delta, I, pt. i, 538.
- Shahbaz-Garhi: rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Shah Bhikan: Hajrat, son of Saímt Sháh-i-Alam, the tomb of, on the Sábarmati near Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 337 note 1.
- Shah Badágh Khán: appointed commandant of Mándu (1568); builds Nilkantha, I, pt. i, 370.
- Shaháidpur: town near Haidarábád (Sind), I, pt. i, 538.
- Sháh Husain Kaderi: Bijápur minister (1663), tomb of, at Bhiwandi, XIV, 47.
- Sháhi: Kushán name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Sháh Jahán: Mughal emperor (1625-1658), defeats Malik Ambar (1621-1623), XVII, 393-394, 376, 398; favors the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; calls on Bijápur to deliver the Ahmadnagar forts and show no favour to Shahji Bhonsle, besieges Bijápur, forces the king of Bijápur to come to terms and annexes to the Mughal territory the country north of the Bhima (1636), *id.* 590-591, 650; admits Shiváji into the imperial service and causes the release of Shahji from imprisonment, *id.* 651; introduces revenue settlement in Khándesh, XII, 249; cedes the province of Kalyán-Bhiwandi to Bijápur, XIV, 47; stays at Mándu; is defeated, his brother Sháh Farwiz retreats to Mándu (1621-1622), I, pt. i, 381; his death (1666), *id.* 284; XIV, 380.
- Shahji: *sayad pir*, descendant of Imám-ud-din (1691); spiritual head of Matida, commits suicide, IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Shah Madar: Muslimán saint, IX, pt. ii, 82.
- Shah Najaf: Shíah place of pilgrimage, place of Ali's martyrdom, IX, pt. ii, 47, 126.
- Shah Nawáz: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 617.
- Shah Nawáz Khán Safávi: thirty-first viceroy of Gujurát, joins prince Dara in his rebellion against Aurangzeb (1659), I, pt. i, 282.
- Sháh Nur: Hasan Kuli Khán Bahadur, viceroy of Oudh, sets out for Macca; his unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters between Momin Khán and the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
- Shahpur: *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 651.
- Shah Ramzan Mahi Savar: see Kanboba.
- Shah Tahir: Ismailian courtier-missionary, preceptor of Muzaáfir II, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 125.
- Sháh Tahir: minister of Burhán Nizám (1508-1553), XI, 435, 464, 466; his visit to the Gujurát king, XVII, 364-365; his death, *id.* 367.
- Sháhu: Maráthas ruler (1707-1749), his imprisonment, release, marriage, arrives at Poona, is established at Sátara; Angria becomes tributary to, appoints Baláji Vishvanáth as his Peshwa; receives three imperial grants of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj*, Bajiáv and Baláji, the second and third Peshwas, invested by; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 239-245; *another account of*: taken prisoner at Raygad (1690), I, pt. ii, 79, 596; released by the Mughals (1708), *id.* 655; XVII, 403; plunders Khándesh, XII, 251; adopts the founder of the present Akalkot state, XVII, 403, XX, 489; defeats the army of Taráhai and is formally seated on the throne (1708), I, pt. ii, 598; lays siege to Ráungna and builds

- the Harnai fort (1707-1713), *id.* 81; takes the fort of Panhala (1708), XXIV, 314; appoints Khanderav Dabhadre *senapati*, I, pt. i, 389; obtains a grant of *chauah*, *sardesh-mukhi* and *svaraj* in the Dakhan (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; XX, 290; XIX, 262-263; his attempts at order, I, pt. ii, 599; obtains Miraj, Tasgaon and Athni by treaty with the *raja* of Kolhapur (1731), *id.* 656; settles the terms of agreement between the Peshwa and Dabhadre (1732), I, pt. i, 393; his friendly relations with the Bombay government (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 217-219; makes the Peshwa the head of the Maratha confederacy (1749), XXIV, 229; his death, I, pt. ii, 600; his ministers, XIX, 259.
- Shahu: adopted son and successor of Rana Raja of Satara, I, pt. ii, 604.
- Shahu: Pratapsimha's adopted son (1857), XIX, 317, 319.
- Shahuka: *taluka* in Kathiawar, VIII, 652.
- Shaik: caste of Musalmans of the regular class, in Gujarat, IX, pt. ii, 6; also include local converts, *id.* 8 note 3; meaning of the name, origin, branches, appearance, titles before and after the names of, *id.* 8 and notes 2 and 3; 9; Telia division of, in Radhanpur, *id.* 8 note 2; in Cutch, V, 89; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 491; in Sholapur district, XX, 197-198; traders and soldiers in Belgaum district, XXI, 204; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 231; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 148.
- Shaik: title among Musalmans, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Shaikhda: caste of Hindu converts, devotees of the Pirana saints, also called Shaikhs, form a distinct community, IX, pt. ii, 69-70.
- Shaikhji: pirate on the Ratnagiri coast (1733), I, pt. ii, 82.
- Shaikhsallás: tombs of Musalmán saints in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 339, 343-344.
- Shaikh-ul-Jabal: title assumed by Hasan Sabáh, IX, pt. ii, 37.
- Shaikh-Zeinudin: sage of Daulatabad, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Shailáhara: Sanskritised form of the Maráthi surname Selar, I, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
- Shaistah Khan: twenty-sixth viceroy of Gujarat (1646-1648), I, pt. i, 280; twenty-eighth viceroy of Gujarat (1652-1654); his expedition against the Churnvalia Kolis, *id.* 281; Mughal general (1662-1664) in Poona; surprised and wounded by Shivaji, I, pt. ii, 593; takes the fort of Chakan, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 229-230; *subhedar* of Surat (1671), XXVI, pt. i, 47.
- Shaivites: religious sect, worshippers of Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 541; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549.
- Shaiv Nágas: Shaivite mendicants, attack General Goddard (1778), XIV, 135 note 10.
- Shaivs: religious sect in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, 530, 541, 542.
- Shaiv Temples: the ten great, XVIII, pt. ii, 211 and note 1.
- Shakespeare: Sir Richmond, resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 443; VII, 274-275.
- Shakra: god Indra, XIII, 406.
- Shaks: tribe mentioned in *Vishnu Purána*, XIII, 413 and note 7. See Sakas.
- Sháktas: devotees of Sakti, the creative energy, IX, pt. i, 545-546. See Religious Sects.
- Shakuna Sali: a caste of weavers in Dhárwár, XXII, 177-178.
- Shákyamuni: Gautama Buddha, image of, at Sopara in Thána district, XIV, 412; statue of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 483, 499 note 1, 501.
- Shalás: lecture-halls in Kánheri caves, I, pt. ii, 10.
- Shales: in Ratnagiri, X, 14-15.
- Shaley Beds: in Bijapur district, XXIII, 27, 33, 35-37.
- Shali: stream in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 9.
- Shaligrám: black round stone representing Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 362; origin of, *id.* 387; daily worship of, *id.* p. xxxv; XIII, 105 note 2.
- Shaliváhan: or Kanaksena, that is, Kanishka, IX, pt. i, 125, 443 note 1; founder of the Shaka era (A. D. 78), XVII, 351. See Kanishka.
- Shalu: food and fodder plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186, 276.
- Shama: food plant common throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Shamaus: priests and medicine-men of the foreign conquerors; their admission among Bráhmaus, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Shambu: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Shambhu: fourth *raja* of Kolhapur (1812-1821), XXIV, 237.
- Shambhudev Hill: in Poona district, temple on, XVIII, pt. iii, 440.
- Shambhurám: Nágar Bráhman, supporter of Morim Khan at the siege of Ahmadabad, is taken prisoner by Damaji and sent in chains to Baroda, I, pt. i, 342.
- Shami: *Prosopis spicijera*, tree, also called *aparajita*, regarded as Shiv's wife; also known as *vijayadevi*, held sacred; reason why; worship on Dasara day chiefly by Rájputa, marriage of a man with, object of the marriage, *id.* 386; held to be the abode of a saint, *id.* 362; a sacred plant, XXV, 279, 280; XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Shámia Aliks: beggars at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shámil: extra levy on land in Kánara under Musalmans, XV, pt. ii, 155.
- Shámila Dev: Hindu god, worship of, in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, 292, 314, 319, 363; family deity of Nimas, *id.* 73, 96.
- Shamonámir: tomb of, at Arag in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 293.
- Shamoolá: fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Shámrájpant: Shivaji's minister (1655), XVIII, pt. ii, 227, 228.
- Shamsher Bahádur: hereditary title of the Gaikwar, title conferred on Damaji by Shahu after the battle of Balapur (1720), I, pt. i, 389; VII, 168, 176.
- Shamshergad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 007.
- Shams-ud-din Altamsh: *sullán*, I, pt. i, 174 note 1; takes the fort of Mandu and drives away its Hindu chief (1234), *id.* 357.

- Shams-ud-din**: second Ismā'īlī missionary, also known as Chote, works miracles, makes conversions chiefly from Chāks, IX, pt. II, 39 and note 3.
- Shani**: see Saturn.
- Shanivār**: Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Shankaldov**: Yādava ruler (1312), XII, 242.
- Shankar**: doer of good, other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531; XIII, 406.
- Shankar**: see Samkara.
- Shankarāchārya**: founder of the Smārt sect, XV, pt. i, 121 note 2; I, pt. ii, 28; his date, *id.* 212; is credited with the authorship of *Prasannottara Ratnamālikā*, *id.* 200; his *Vedāntasūtrabhāṣya*, *id.* 246; places Vedic worship on modern footing, his work on philosophy, seats or sees of Shaivite sect established by, IX, pt. i, 533, 541-542; turns Elura and Elephanta caves into Brāhmanic caves, XIV, 135; temple of, at Nirmal in Thāna district, *id.* 292 and note 3, 325. See also I, pt. i, 84; XXIV, 134.
- Shankarāchārya**: title of Smārt pontiffs of Dwārka, IX, pt. i, 542; at Sankeshvar, XXIV, 60.
- Shankargaud**: Chelliketan chief (860-870), XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Shankarji**: governor of Viramgām (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Shankarji Keshav**: *sarvubhedar*, builds temples at Nirmal in Thāna district (1750), XIV, 292, 325, 367, 373.
- Shankar Nārāyan**: temple and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292-293.
- Shankar Rāi**: *rāja* of Khelna, defeats the Musalmān army, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Shankarāji Malhār**: Syed Husain Ali's clerk (1716), XIX, 260.
- Shankarāji Nārāyan**: appointed *pant sachiv* (1697), XIX, 618; supports Tarābāi, *id.* 255; XVIII, pt. ii, 240; is filled with remorse and commits suicide, *id.* 241.
- Shanmukha**: Shiv's son, I, pt. ii, 479.
- Shānti**: quieting ceremonies, details of, IX, pt. i, 413-414; performances of, to stay epidemics, *id.* 368, 413; for other occasions, *id.* 413; spirit-quieting ceremonies, *id.* 416; *planet-soothing*, *id.* 42-43; use of trees in; Ambo, *id.* 382; Ankdo, *id.* 383; Limdo, *id.* 385; Sopari, *id.* 387; quieting rites, XVIII, pt. i, 140-143, 152.
- Shāntivarma II**: Kādamba chief (1088), XV, pt. ii, 88.
- Shanvār**: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279-280.
- Shanvār Vada**: Peshwā's palace in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 344-346; *id.* pt. ii, 287.
- Shāpur Sheheriār**: first Pārsi priest to settle in ranjān with his family (716), is claimed as ancestor by all Gujarāt priests except those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Sharad**: cold season, XV, pt. i, 11.
- Shārada Pith**: throne of learning, Dwārka seat established by Shankar, IX, pt. i, 542.
- Sharākati**: share villages in Thāna, number of, XIII, 539 and note 3, 540, 544.
- Sharanapur**: Christian settlement near Nasik city, XVI, 85-87, 537, 543.
- Sharivar**: *Amhaspand*; fourth day of the Pārsi month, sixth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Sharivar Jasan**: chief festival day among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Sharmistha**: wife of Yayāti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Sharva**: an animal, I, pt. i, 508.
- Shāsanas**: land grants in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 164.
- Shashthadeva I**: Goa Kādamba prince (1007-1008), feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 436, 565, 567.
- Shashthadeva II**: Sivachitta, the Goa Kādamba king (1246-1257), I, pt. ii, 565, 571; makes grant to Goveśvara, *id.* 572.
- Shasthi Pujan**: destiny worship, corresponding to *jātakarma*, the sixth Vedic rite, worship of goddess Shasthi or mother sixth, IX, pt. i, 33.
- Shastri**: or divine; qualifications, authority on Hindu law till A. D. 1827; *vidyārthis* or pupils of, IX, pt. i, 26-27; head religious officer in Ratnagiri, X, 141.
- Shastri**: river in Ratnagiri district, X, 8, 303.
- Shatakarni**: Hindu dynasty (B. C. 200-A. D. 300), XVIII, pt. ii, 212 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 10; XIX, 224; XX, 275; their rule in Thāna, XIII, 409; driven from Konkan (A. D. 50-100), *id.* 411; king of, defeated by Rudrasāman (A. D. 178), *id.* 417; Thāna coast again lost to (247), *id.* 418. See *Andhrabhritya*.
- Shatānand**: capital of Mallikārjun, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Shātavāhana**: king, statue of, at Nānāghāt in Thāna district, XIV, 288.
- Shātavāhans**: see *Andhrabhritya*.
- Shatrunjaya**: hill in Kāchiāwār, VIII, 12; description, *id.* 147 note 1; inscriptions on, Gujjarā occurs among the tribe names given in inscriptions, IX, pt. i, 499 note 3; Jain shrines on, *id.* 9, 550.
- Shatrunjī**: river in Kāchiāwār, VIII, 62.
- Shatshashti**: old district included in Thāna, I, pt. ii, 543; Salsette, *id.* 544, 567.
- Shaving ceremonies**: of the Chitpāvens, XVIII, pt. i, 116; Gujarāti Brāhmins, *id.* 164; Kanojs, *id.* 168; Dhruv Prabhus, *id.* 187, 206-207; Pātane Prabhus, *id.* 225-226; Velālis, *id.* 257; Brāhma-Kshatris, *id.* 267; Gujarāti Vānis, *id.* 275; Kunbis, *id.* 300-300-301; Beldārs, *id.* 317; Bhāv-sārs, *id.* 323; Chāmbhārs, *id.* 330; Gaundis, *id.* 332; Jmgars, *id.* 341; Kumbhārs, *id.* 350; Salis, *id.* 363; Nhāvis, 381; Bhois, *id.* 388; Kolis, *id.* 393; Lodhis, *id.* 399; Rājputis, *id.* 403; Rāmoshis, *id.* 415; Van-jāris, *id.* 429; Dhors, *id.* 433; Uchliās, *id.* 471; Bene-Israelis, *id.* 518, 530 and note 2.
- Shaw**: Mr. A. N., collector; encourages cotton experiments in Dhārwar (1840-1842), XXII, 287-289, 368.
- Shawwāl**: tenth month of the Musalmān year, its first day is the Ramāzān 1'd holiday, IX, pt. ii, 141. See *Ramāzān 1'd*.
- Shearer**: Mr. W. (1866-1876), his cotton experiments in Dhārwar, XXII, 296-300; appointed superintendent of the cotton farm,

- id.* 305-306; agricultural instructor in the College of Science, Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 8 note 1.
- Shedbal: village in Belgaum district, a temple with inscription at, XXI, 607; I, pt. ii, 548 note 6.
- Shedhi: river in Kaira district, III, 4.
- Sheep: in Ratnágiri, X, 40; in Khándesh district, XII, 29; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 80; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65-67; in Sholápur district, XX, 17-18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 37-39; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 37.
- Shehedmakhi: opium-eater, IX, pt. ii, 110.
- Shekh-dár: Marátha petty divisional officer, XII, 269, 271; XVIII, pt. ii, 326.
- Shel: moist land in Ratnágiri district, X, 423.
- Shelgaon: village in Khándesh district, remains of a *matha* at, XII, 470.
- Shell bracelet: manufacture of, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 261.
- Shell-games: among Parbhu girls, XIII, 104 note 1.
- Shell-lime: manufacture of, at Kurla in Thána district, XIV, 211.
- Shell-money: sowing of, at the gate of Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 163, 164 and note 1.
- Shemti: a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 242.
- Shenala: lake in Thána district, XIII, 13.
- Shendivadar: *taluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 652.
- Shendri: fibrous and dye-yielding plant, XXV, 226, 248.
- Shendurni: town in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti temple at, XII, 470.
- Shenstahis: a division of the Pársi community, meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2, 194.
- Shenvi: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát also called Sárasvats, said to have been shipwrecked strangers purified with fire by Parasharám, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; in Ratnágiri district, X, 116; peculiarities in dialect of, *id.* 116 note 6; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába district, XI, 45, 46; in Thána, XIII, 85; in Násik district, XVI, 41; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 63-64; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 175-180; in Sátára district, XIX, 56; in Sholápur district, XX, 38-40; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90-92; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 63; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 98; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 139, 168; influence (1797) of, at Sindia's court, XVIII, pt. ii, 276; district of the, coinciding with the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x.
- Shenvi: title of respect in Cutch, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Shepherds: in Kolába district, XI, 67, 68, 414; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 295-300; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 149-153; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 384-387; in Sátára district, XIX, 104-105; in Sholápur district, XX, 146-151; in Dhárwár, XXII, 179-182; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 102-103.
- Sher: weight in Ratnágiri district, X, 164; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 432.
- Shera: place of fair in Panch Maháls, III, 317.
- Sheri: state lands, in Thána district, XIII, 564; in Násik district, XVI, 209 and note 3.
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**Shráddha**: offering to the manes, I, pt. ii, 249; memorial rites among Hindus, performance of, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th days after death; monthly rites; yearly rites; caste dinners given as part of mind rites on 11th, 12th and 13th days after deaths, yearly rites; *sejja* giving on the 12th; special mind rite in the month of Bhádarva, IX, pt. i, 50; satisfying the wishes of the spirits of the dead, *id.* 348, 409; details of the rites among Bráhmans, *id.* 50-51; Rajpúts, *id.* 149-151; husbandmen and Kanbis, *id.* 163, 174, 175, 176; craftsmen, *id.* 181, 183, 186, 188, 192, 195, 201, 206; Bháts, *id.* 214; herdsmen, *id.* 285, 289; see also XVIII, pt. i, 232-234.

**Shrávak**: caste in Western India, traces of Gujar element in, IX, pt. i, 496; Vánias, *id.* 69, 70, 96-103; Māvárís, *id.* 103-105; religion, Jainism, two leading sects, Digambaras and Shvetambaras, distinction between the two sects, *id.* 105; *gachhas* or sub-sects in Shvetambaras, *id.* 105, 106, 109 and notes 1 and 2; Shripújyas or spiritual heads of *gachhas*, *id.* 109-110; three classes of ascetics—Sadhus, *id.* 106, 108; Sádhyis, *id.* 108; Gorg's, *id.* 108-109; religious buildings, temples or *dehvas*, description, images, image installation, *id.* 110, 111 and notes 1 and 2; ministrants, worship, *id.* 111-113; monasteries or *apasaras*, *id.* 113; *holidays*, Pachusan, *id.* 113-115; *Siddha Chakrapaja* or saint-wheel worship; *panjrápol* or animal home, *id.* 115; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 350; in Cutch, V, 52-53; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 147-148; in Southern India, despoiled (1000), I, pt. ii, 437 note 5. See Jains.

**Shrávanur**: old name of Sávanur in Dhárwár district, XXII, 793.

**Shrávastí**: Soret near Benares, XIII, 406; merchants of, visit Sopára (A. D. 400), XIV, 124, 320.

**Shridepathár**: plateau in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.

**Shrígand**: a caste of Gujarát Bráhmans, their origin, I, pt. i, 161; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3, 19; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Thána district, XIII, 78.

**Shrigonda**: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, water, soil, climate, cultivation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, and survey changes, XVII, 645-650. *Town*, temple, *id.* 739-740.

**Shri Harsha**: king of Magadha (610-642), father of, conquered the Gurjjaras, I, pt. i,

- 467; defeats the Hūnas, Gurjjaras, Lātas and king of Sīnd and Mālava, *id.* 497; drives away White Hūnas, *id.* 500; defeated by Danti-durg, I, pt. ii, 194.
- Shrikes: an order of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 69-71.
- Shrimāl: town, capital of the Gurjjar kingdom, now Bhīnmāl; Shrimālis take name from, IX, pt. i, 16 note 1, 19, 73.
- Shrinālī: a caste of Gujarāt Brāhmins, I, pt. i, 450, 462 and note 2; their origin, *id.* 44; in Thāna district, XIII, 78; in Almad-nagar district, XVII, 55; in Wōona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Sholāpur district, XX, 30; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 145; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3, 19; a caste of Vāniās (Meshri), derivation of the name; seem to be Gurjjars, formerly Solanki Rājputs, *id.* 73, 496, 499; Vāgheshvari, the family goddess of, *id.* 73; Shrāvaks, sub-divisions, distribution, said to have been created by goddess Mahālakshmi, origin of, sub-divisions, minor divisions, *id.* 97, 98; I, pt. i, 463; in Ontch, V, 46, 52; in Kolāba district, XI, 48; in Thāna district, XIII, 112; meaning-making of the name of, I, pt. i, 458; brought back to Bhīnmāl (1694), *id.* 464.
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- Shrimantgad: fort in Kolhāpur state, details, temple and ponds at, XXIV, 371-372.
- Shrinagar: Shrimāl, I, pt. i, 461.
- Shrinagar: town in Kāthiāwār, was formerly the capital of the Jethvas, VIII, 653.
- Shrināthji: picture of, represents Vishnu, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv; shrine of, at Nathdwāra, *id.* 157, 549.
- Shrine, shrines: of Abdul Kādir Ghlāni at Baghdād, IX, pt. ii, 56; of Ali and Hussain, *id.* 47; of Miran Sayadali at Unjha, *id.* 56, 128; of Naw Shahid at Surat, *id.* 129; of Pir-i-Rawan at Cambay, *id.* 26 note 1; of Shāh Alam at Almadābād, *id.* 56; of Shama-ud-din at Uch, *id.* 39; of Sindsāh at Navasāri, *id.* 66; miniature, of Karbala martyrs, *id.* 128; vows made to visit, *id.* 128; spirit-expelling element in the, of Miran Sayad Ali, *id.* 128-129; of North Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. ix; Shaivite, *id.* 541, 549; Vaishnav, *id.* 549; Matā, *id.* 549; Jain, *id.* 550; of goddess Bakucharāji, of goddess Royālī and tomb of Dātār Pir visited by sick persons, *id.* 366; at Gokarn in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 291-298.
- Shringeri: town in Mysore, monasteries at, XV, pt. i, 131.
- Shringeri: village in Dhārwar district, old weir at, XXII, 785-786.
- Shripāl: mythical Jain king said to have married the princess of Soparāka, XIV, 319.
- Shripat Rāo: son of Parashram Trimbak, opposes the appointment of Bāji Rāo as Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 599.
- Shripatrāv: deputy of the Peshwa in Gujarāt, negotiates with Momin Khān for the release of Bhagvantrāv; is recalled, I, pt. i, 338.
- Shripujyas: apiritual heads of Shrāvaks *gachhas* IX, pt. i, 106, 109; selection; successor's selection, initiation; dress, daily life, *id.* 109-110.
- Shripunj: another name of Jāgsom, the restorer of the sun temple at Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 460, 462 and note 3.
- Shri Rāmoshvar: temple near the hot springs at Akkoli in Thāna district, XIII, 16.
- Shristhānak: old name for Thāna, chief town of the Silāhāras (810-1260), XIII, 423, 425, 428; XIV, 355, 356, 418, 195; I, pt. ii, 18.
- Shrivaishnav: a caste of Brāhmins in Dhārwar district, XXII, 98-100.
- Shrivardhan: town in Janjira state, birth-place of Bāljī Vishvanāth, XI, 146, 425, 467; south boundary of the Nizām Shāhi Konkan, I, pt. ii, 34.
- Shrivaksha: see Bel.
- Shroff: coin-tender in Vānia banker's shop, IX, pt. i, 79, 81.
- Shron Aparānta: the Konkan, XIII, 407 and note 1.
- Shuddha Sālī: a caste of weavers in Dhārwar district, XXII, 175-177.
- Shujaat Khān: Kārtalab Khān, thirty-eighth viceroy of Gujarāt (1684-1703), I, pt. i, 287; his campaign in Jhālavāda and Sorath and storming of the fort of Thāna, *id.* 288; captures Jodhpur (1722), *id.* 303.
- Shujaat Khān: one of Sher Shāh Sur's generals in Mālwa; defeats Kādir Khān at Māndu; appointed commandant of Māndu, I, pt. ii, 368-369; recovers Mālwa (1554), *id.* 369.
- Shujaat Khān: (1724), deputy of the viceroy of Gujarāt, VII, 169.
- Shuja-ud-Daulah: *naudāb* of Lucknow, negotiates with the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
- Shukarvār: Friday, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Shuklatirth: island in the bed of the Narbada in Rewa Kantha, VI, 6; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Shukra: see Venus.
- Shukravār: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 282-383.
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- Shurpān: place of pilgrimage, on the Narbada, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Shurpārak: Sopāra, mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*, XIII, 404; chief city of the Silāhāras (810-1260), *id.* 423; XIV, 316, 319, 320, 321, 385, 387, 417.
- Shute: sailors of Somanāth, I, pt. i, 204.
- Shvetāmbar: white-robed, religious sect of Shrāvaks, also called Tappās; form of image worshipped by their priests, IX, pt. i, 105; sub-sects or *gachhas* in, *id.* 105, 109 and notes 1 and 2, 110.
- Shybar: see Shibār.
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- Sibor: perhaps Cheul, XI, 270; possibly Sopāra, XIV, 320.
- Sida: *acuta*, *carpinifolia*, fibrous plants, XXV, 228.

- Siddāpur: in the *Dhārwar tāluka*, record of 1158 at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 4, 569.
- Siddāpur: sub-division of Kānara district, villages, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, survey details, people, XV, pt. ii, 247-248; schools, rest-houses and dispensaries in, *id.* 45, 215, 219. *Town, id.* 342.
- Siddhabhatta: grantee in Indra's grant of 914, I, pt. i, 131.
- Siddha Chakra Pūja: saint-wheel worship among Shrāvaks, IX, pt. i, 115.
- Siddhachakravartin: title of Siddharāja, I, p. i, 173.
- Siddhagiri: religious teacher of the Buruds of Kolhāpur, XXIV, 94.
- Siddhahema: treatise on grammar by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 180.
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- Siddhānta: work of the astronomer Brahmagupta of Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 467. *See* Brahma Siddhānta.
- Siddhantaśiromani: Bhāskaračhārya's work, taught in a college founded by Changadeva, I, pt. ii, 244, 526.
- Siddhapayya: Kalachurya Bijalā's governor of the Hānūngal province, I, pt. ii, 476.
- Siddhappu: temple of, in the Dhārwar district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 460 note 3.
- Siddhapur: ruins of, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 321, 342-343.
- Siddhapur: town in Gujarāt. *See* Siddpur.
- Siddharāja, Sidhraj: Chālukya king (1094-1143), I, pt. i, 156, 161, 162; succeeds Karna; regency of his mother; intrigues regarding his succession; remission of pilgrim-tax; his wars with the kings of Saurāshtra, Mālwa, and Sind; his era; his religious leanings and architectural buildings, *id.* 171-181; his shrine at Siddhpur, IX, pt. i, 445; overpowers Barbara and his followers and forces them to become Hindus, *id.* 443-444, 485; Gujarāt Solanki, XIII, 436; called king of kings, I, pt. ii, 24; king of Anahilavāda, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 5; gives justice to Muslim traders of Cambay, *id.* 2 note 3; gives patronage to Bohora missionary; said to have embraced Islām, *id.* 26 note 2.
- Siddhas: demi-gods, pictures of, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 73 and note 1.
- Siddhesvar: temple of, at Nirmal, in Thāna district, XIV, 293; at Kembhavi in the Nizām's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 440 note 8.
- Siddhuath: *ling* or stone home raised by Rām in honour of god Shiv near the village of Saras near Surat, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Siddhpur: *see* Sidhpur.
- Siddiki: section of *sheikhs*, claim descent from Abu Bakar Siddik, IX, pt. ii, 8 and note 3.
- Sidenur: village in Dhārwar district, with a temple and inscription at, XXI, 285.
- Sidgad: fort in Thāna district, XIII, 523; XIV, 312, 98.
- Sidhgad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X 373.
- Sidhoji: *see* Sidoji Gujar.
- Sidhpur: sub-division in Baroda state, its area, aspect, climate, water-supply, soil, assessment and population, VII, 615-616; schools and hospital at, *id.* 487, 508. *Town*, remains at, Rudra Mālā and other buildings, its holiness, place of pilgrimage, *id.* 616 619; also called Matri Gaya, IX, pt. i, 519; shrine at, *id.* p. ix; former seat of the head *mulla* of Daudi Bohras at, pt. ii, 31 note 4; Vanarāja's image at, I, pt. i, 152; Mularāja's grants at, *id.* 161; Jain temple at, *id.* 172; Rudra-mahālaya temple at, *id.* 179; Kumārāpālā's visits to, *id.* 183; Ahmadshāh's march against, *id.* 237.
- Sidhrāj, Sidhraj Jaisingh: *see* Siddharāja.
- Sidhsar: Buddhist caves in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 10.
- Sidhtek: village in Ahmādnagar district; Ganapati's temple at, XVII, 739.
- Sidi Ali Kapodhan: Turkish admiral (1554), lands at Anjidiv, XV, pt. ii, 252, 273, 278.
- Sidi Johār: Bijāpur general, besieges Shivājī in Panhāla (1660), I, pt. ii, 593; XXIV, 225, 314.
- Sidi Kasim: captures Marātha forts; his defeat (1686), XXVI, pt. i, 100-101; invades Bombay, XIV, 27.
- Sidi Merich: governor in Cutch, his banishment (1780), V, 147, 148.
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- Sidi Sambhal: chief of Janjira, burns Jaytápur (1676), I, pt. ii, 71.
- Sidi Yákut: commandant of Janjira, offers to become a vassal of the emperor through the governor of Surat and receives the title of Yákut Khán from the emperor with an annual subsidy of 1½ lakhs payable from the port of Surat, I, pt. i, 285.
- Sidiyanurádivi: village in the Santalige province mentioned in the Mysore inscription, I, pt. ii, 306 and note 5.
- Sidney Point: at Maháleshwar, XIX, 504.
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- Sidoji Gujar: Marátha admiral, dies (1698) and is succeeded by Kanhoji, XI, 146; *see also* IX, pt. i, 499 note 2.
- Sidoji Rao: *desái* of Nipáni, distinguishes himself in the Peshwa's service and is made *sarlashkar* (1803); does not act cordially against the English (1817); is confirmed in his *saranjam*; dies (1839), I, pt. ii, 670; (1799-1818), engaged in the siege of Nerali, XXI, 391; rewarded, summoned to Poona (1813), *id.* 396-397.
- Sigerdis: perhaps Sagaradvipa or Cutch, I, pt. i, 16.
- Sigertis: Cutch, mentioned by Strabo, I, pt. i, 535.
- Sigerus: probably Janjira, mentioned by Fliny, perhaps Cutch, I, pt. i, 535, 536, 540.
- Sigihalli: experimental farm (1831-1836) at, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 287.
- Siharakhi: probably modern Serkhi near Baroda, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Sibi Jagaputa: palace of, supposed to have been erected by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Sibor: old city in Ahmadábád district with the remains of an old temple, IV, 353.
- Sihor, Sihur: town near Bhávnagar in Káthiáwár, famous for a fountain of leprosy-healing waters, history, IX, pt. i, 7 and note 2; an old village, I, pt. i, 64 note 5, 161; reservoir at, *id.* 180 note 2; is famous for brass and copper work, snuff and mortar, and numerous dyes, VIII, 654-655; is also called Simhapura, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Sihora: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 150.
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- Sikandar: emperor, said to have destroyed fire temples, by Bedani (1504), IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Sikhakai: used as soap, XXV, 252.
- Sikhi: (second Buddha) image of, at Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 331, 413.
- Sikhs: their home-land in South-East Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 453 note 3.
- Sikra: a village in Cutch, remains at, V, 250-251.
- Silabhanjapati: Silabhanja country is an example of the case where *pati* is used in the sense of country, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3.
- Siladitya: king of Malwa (640), had for his nephew a king of Valabhi, I, pt. i, 79.
- Siladitya: king of Kanyakubja (Kanauj), his son's son-in-law, the king of Valabhi (640), I, pt. i, 79; the court of, visited by a Chinese traveller (640), I, pt. ii, 353 and note 3.
- Siladitya: Sryasraya, Gujarát Chalukya king (669-691), son of Dharaśraya Jayasimbavarmā, his Nausari grant, I, pt. ii, 364, 370, 360 note 1, 363; I, pt. i, 56, 108.
- Siladitya I: Valabhi king (594-609); is also called Dharmaditya; stops the progress of Margulesh (605), I, pt. ii, 336; respects Buddhism, I, pt. i, 91.
- Siladitya II: Valabhi king, probably retires early from the world, I, pt. i, 91.
- Siladitya III: Valabhi king (671), his grants, I, pt. i, 92.
- Siladitya IV: Valabhi king (691), probably referred to in the grant of Jayabhata III, I, pt. i, 117.
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- Siladitya VI: Valabhi king (760), acquires Godrahaka, I, pt. ii, 315, 382.
- Siladitya VII: Valabhi king, surnamed Dhruvabhata (A. D. 766), grant of, IX, pt. i, 13.
- Silae: tribe east of the Indus mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Silaganasuri: Jain priest, notices the royal marks on the boy Vunarāja, I, pt. i, 151.
- Siláharas: of the Southern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 25-26, 213, 535-538; their origin; various forms of the name; their hereditary title and banner; southern branch seems to be the oldest of the three branches; connected with the kings of Simhala or Ceylon, *id.* 536; their genealogical tree, *id.* 537; the founder of the family Sanaphulla appointed governor of Konkan by Krishna I (754-782), *id.* 392, 537; the last prince of the family Ratarája

- becomes feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Irivahadanga Satyasraya and the power of the family dies with him, *id.* 433, 537-538; extent of their territory, *id.* 538.
- Silāhāras**: of Northern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 15-25, 538-544; their family tree, *id.* 15, 539; various forms of the name, legend about their origin; suggestion as to their identity with Silar Afridis, *id.* 15 and note 4; their hereditary title and banner, *id.* 16, 174, 299 note 4, 538 note 8; worshippers of Siva, *id.* 17; their capital, *id.* 16 and note 2, 19, 540, 541; under Amoghavarsha, Pullaśakti acquires the feudatory government (843-844), *id.* 17, 541; continue under the Rāshtrakūtas to the close of the tenth century, *id.* 16, 404, 405, 406; Aparajit assumes independence, *id.* 16, 426; quarrels with the Kolhāpur or Karād branch, *id.* 19 and note 1, 543, 567; Jayakesin I, the Kadamba prince, wrests Goa from them (1059), *id.* 216, 543, 567; feudatories of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyāni, *id.* 430, 450, 498; their power in abeyance, *id.* 544; restored by Vijayaditya Silāhara, king of Karād or Kolhāpur, *id.* 25, 524, 544, 548, 570; claim independence and make Thāna their capital, *id.* 24, 544; their rule put an end to by the Devagiri Yādavas, *id.* 240; their possessions, *id.* 16; condition of their kingdom, *id.* 21; I, pt. i, 527; Konkan rulers (810-1260), XI, 141; claim descent from Jimutavahana, IX, pt. i, 15 note 1; their administration, I, pt. ii, 21; North Konkan rulers (810-1260), XIII, 60; origin and genealogical table, *id.* 421, 422 and note 1; political status, Puri, Tagar, religion, 423 and notes 2 and 4; details of kings, land-grant stones, *id.* 423-427 and notes; ministers, language, administration, roads, forts, coinage, *id.* 428; perhaps the Balharas, *id.* 434 and note 10; suggested origin of the name, *id.* 730; mention of, XIV, 8, 127, 290, 302, 355, 385, 386, 387, 388, 401, 402, 419.
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- Silaprastha**: perhaps Sitba in Jhālāvāda, king of, present with Mularāja in the battle with Graharipu, I, pt. i, 160 and note 2.
- Silāras**: original form of Silāhāras, I, pt. ii, 536. See Silāhāras.
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- Siyājirāv Gāikwār : see Sayāji Gāikwār.
- Siyaka Harsha : Paramāra king of Mālwa, plunders Malkhed (971 ?), I, pt. ii, 422, 432.
- Siyalāra : see Silāhārās.
- Skambhīrth : word "Cambay" derived from, VI, 211-212.
- Skanda : twenty-seventh Kshatrpa, I, pt. i, 51.
- Skanda : name of Amoghavarsha, Dakhan Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. i, 126.
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- Skandagupta : seventh Gupta king (454-470), his inscription at Bhitāri and Girnār, I, pt. i, 69; at Junāgadh, *id.* 73, 74; his coins, *id.* 70-71, 80 note 1, 86; defeats the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; the enemies of, called in the Hunas, IX, pt. i, 447.
- Skandagupta : Gupta king (A. D. 190), his inscription on Allāhābad pillar, XIII, 409 note 1.
- Skanda Purāna : contains legends of Bhīnmal, I, pt. i, 461.
- Skandasena : vassal of the Pallava king Mahendrapotārāja, I, pt. ii, 328.
- Skandavarman I : Pallava king, one of the successors of Ashok, I, pt. ii, 320, 321, 324.
- Skandavarman II : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6, 321.
- Skandavarman III : Mahārāja, son of Singavarman, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6.
- Skirt-wearing : Bene-Israel ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 531.
- Skunks : at Mātherān, XIV, 256.
- Skythēnus : founder of the Manichæan doctrines, his knowlege of Buddhism, XIV, 125 note 4.
- Skythia : Sind, I, pt. i, 544.
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- Slaves : in Thāna, the Africans or Sidis imported by the Portuguese, XIII, 64, 460 and note 3; imported from Sophāla (810-1260), *id.* 431; (1300-1500), *id.* 446; from Abyssinia (1500-1670), *id.* 468, 483 and note 4, 552 and note 6; Akarmashes were formerly slaves, *id.* 142; Portuguese trade in, in India, I, pt. ii, 54, 56, 71; trade in, in Baroda prohibited, VII, 270; in Cutch, V, 169 note 3; in Kolāba district, XI, 140, 216; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 320-321; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 133-134, 354; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 403; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 151-152; in Bombay island (1677-1780), XXVI, pt. ii, 255-262; for the king (1683), *id.* 255; rules for the treatment of (1752), *id.* 260-262; price of (1762-1763), *id.* 263-264.
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- Smilax ovalifolia**: food plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 179.
- Smith**: General, Commander of Báji Ráo II's subsidiary force, marches on Poona and pursues Báji Ráo II (1817-18), I, pt. ii, 611; *see* also XVII, 414-415; XVIII, pt. ii, 296, 299; XIX, 300-303; XX, 293-295.
- Smithia Sensitiva**: sacred plant, XXV, 291.
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- Snake-bite**: cure of, IX, pt. i, 364.
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- Sobhanarasa**: feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Satyáśraya, I, pt. ii, 432.
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- Socotra**: Hindu colonization of, XIII, 404 note 3, 714; Thána trade with (810-1260), *id.* 429, 434; (1500-1670), *id.* 465; (1670-1800), *id.* 487.
- Sodha**: a Rájput clan in Cutch, V, 66-67.
- Sodhala**: chief secretary of Singhana, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Sodhali Váw**: step-well at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sodha Parmárs**: Rájput tribe, entered Gujarát in the thirteenth century, I, pt. i, 217 note 3.
- Sodre**: Vincent, sails along the coast as far as Cambay (1503), I, pt. ii, 43.
- Solas**: Mussalmán hymns, IX, pt. ii, 151.
- Sofale**: old village in Thána district, XIV, 313.
- Sogal**: village in Belgaum district, a water-fall near, XXI, 608; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 428, 553.
- Sog-úhána**: grief-lifting ceremony among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 170.
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- Sohall Khán**: Bijápúr general (1595-1599) sent to Sháhdurg, XVII, 383; blockades Ahmadnagar (1596), his retreat, *id.* 385-386.
- Sohani**: Hángal Kádamba Kámadeva's general killed in battle with Vira-Ballála II, I, pt. ii, 563.
- Sohráb Ali**, Fohráb Khán: governor of Surat (1730), I, pt. i, 310; confirmed in the appointment; driven out of Surat (1732); settles at Bhávnagar, *id.* 313; appointed governor of Viramgám (1735); is defeated at Dholi by Batansingh Bhandári, *id.* 315-316; *see* also VII, 177.
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- Soladaganda**: *biruda* of Baddiga the Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 380.
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- Solaknath**: hill in Sátára district, XIX, 12.
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- Soldados: Portuguese soldiers, I, pt. ii, 55.
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- Soma: the moon, I, pt. ii, 339; the son of Atri, I, pt. ii, 511; builds the gold temple of Somanātha, I, pt. i, 190.
- Soma: see Silāhara king Someśvara.
- Soma: Hangal Kadamba king (1161-1162), feudatory of Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 475. See Sovideva.
- Soma: Hoysāla king, son of Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507. See Vira-Someśvara, Someśvara and Sovideva.
- Soma: vedic plant, IX, pt. ii, 228 note 1.
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- Somadeva: author of the *Kathasaritsagara*, I, pt. ii, 170.
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- Somadeva: author of the *Sadbarnava Chandrika*, I, pt. ii, 549.
- Somadeva: Chalukya prince of Sangamesvara, grants a village, I, pt. ii, 224.
- Somadeva: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Somadeva: Kadamba ruler of the Panumgal province, I, pt. ii, 564 and note 6.
- Somāditya: Mularāja's ancestor, I, pt. i, 157.
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- Somali Coast: the holy land of Punt located on, XIII, 404 note 3; Saphir Coast identified with, XIV, 318.
- Somana: Kalachurya Sankama's officer, I, pt. ii, 487.
- Somanātha: god Shiv, temple of, at Alande, I, pt. ii, 482; grants to, *id.* 569, 581.
- Somarāja: son of Sahajiga, builds a temple at Prabhāsa, I, pt. i, 176.
- Somaśarmman: Brāhmanic king of Cambodia (610), held daily *Mahābhārata*-readings in temples, I, pt. i, 499.
- Somavamsa: lunar race, I, pt. ii, 339, 383, 389, 490, 512, 569, 578.
- Someshvar: last Silāhara king of Thāna (1249-1260), XIII, 422 note 1; his grant, *id.* 427 and note 3; defeated by the Devagiri Yadava king Mahādev, I, pt. ii, 247; inscriptions of, *id.* 21; XIV, 356, 383.
- Someshvar: Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 346.
- Someshvargudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; temple on, *id.* 609.
- Someśvara, Soma: poet, author of *Kirtikāumudi*, I, pt. ii, 213, 241, 525 note 5; of *Vastuplācharita*, I, pt. i, 174, 199, 202.
- Someśvara: king of the Hoysāla Ballālas of Dvārasamudra (1252), I, pt. i, 203 note 3; see Soma.
- Someśvara: Kalachurya king, son of Bijjala; his father abdicates his throne in his favour, I, pt. ii, 464, 484, 507, 508; wife of, makes a grant of a village, *id.* 227.
- Someśvara: shrine at Somanāth Patan, rebuilt by Kumarapāla, I, pt. i, 189 and note 2; god, grant of land to, I, pt. ii, 227; inscriptions at the temple of, at Kalasapur, *id.* 417 note 1; at Lakshmeshwar, *id.* 455 note 6; at Kallukeri, *id.* 528 and note 2.
- Someśvara I: Western Chālukya king (1044-1060), succeeds his father; his *biruda*, I, pt. ii, 214, 438; his wives and sons; records of his reign, *id.* 438; his feudatories, *id.* 439; his aunt and two of his wives hold government; makes Kalyāna his capital, XV, pt. ii, 86; I, pt. ii, 215, 427, 428, 440; provinces of, *id.* 435, 439-440; his capital burnt by the Chola king, *id.* 350 note 8; his successful wars with the Cholas of Kāंची, the Paramāras of Māla, and the Kalachuris of Dāhala, *id.* 214-215, 441; drowns himself in the Tungabhadra, *id.* 215-216, 442.
- Someśvara II: Western Chālukya king (1069-1076), I, pt. ii, 229; claims to have levied tribute from the Chera, Chola, Pandya and Pallava kings, *id.* 333; rules Belvola and Purigere under his father, *id.* 440; appointed prince regent, *id.* 215, 442; succeeds his father; his *biruda* and records of his reign, *id.* 216, 442; his feudatories, *id.* 443, 453, 454, 492, 515, 561, 574, 577; falls into evil courses and is abandoned by his brothers, *id.* 216, 444; enters into an alliance with Rajiga against his brother Vikramāditya VI; is defeated and taken prisoner, *id.* 217, 445, 446, 447.
- Someśvara III: Western Chālukya king (1126, 1138-39), succeeds his father, I, pt. ii, 221, 455; his *biruda* and title, *id.* 221, 455; records of his time, *id.* 455; his feudatories, *id.* 456, 470, 498, 562; is represented as the author of the *Abhilashitarthachintāmani* or *Mānasollāsa*, *id.* 221, 456.
- Someśvara IV: (1183-1189), I, pt. ii, 223; his *biruda*; is also called Vira-Someśvara; revives the Western Chālukya sovereignty, *id.* 463, 499; secures the help of Brahma, *id.* 464; establishes himself at Annigere in the Dhārwar district, XV, pt. ii, 90; I, pt. ii, 223, 465; secures Kalyāna the capital, *id.* 465; laves the feet of Ekāntada Rāmāyā, *id.* 487; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 465-466, 518, 563; Bhīllama defeats his general Brahma, *id.* 502, 556, 582; is driven back into the extreme south-west of his dominions, and with him the dynasty of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni comes to an end, *id.* 466.

- Somesvarabhattacha**: Western Chálukya king  
**Somesvara II's** officer, I, pt. ii, 443.  
**Somesvaradeva**: Yádava king Krishna's preceptor (1251), I, pt. ii, 527.  
**Somesvara-pandita**: Sivunur village granted by **Somesvara I** to, I, pt. ii, 441.  
**Somesvara temple**: at Cheul in Kolába district, XI, 301.  
**Som Gadalya**: Bene-Israel feast day, XVIII, pt. i, 513-514.  
**Somnáth**: place of pilgrimage in Káthiáwár, VIII, 607-611; IX, pt. i, 119; original temple of, believed to have been of wood, I, pt. i, 79 note 3; Arjuna's visit to, XIII, 404; legendary origin, early history, description, and destruction of, by Muhammad of Ghazni (1024), I, pt. i, 164-168, 521-523, 512, 229 and note 1; Miyanalladevi's pilgrimage to, *id.* 172; Kumárapála's pilgrimage to, *id.* 187, 190; rebuilding of a new shrine at, by Kumárapála, *id.* 189; Lavánaprasáda grants a village to, *id.* 200; Thána trade with (810-1260), XIII, 429; ruler of, had several Muslimáns under him (1264), IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3; house-tax imposed in, for the maintenance of a mosque at, I, pt. i, 204; destroyed by the Mahomedans (1297), *id.* 205; forms part of Gujarát (1310), I, pt. ii, 4, 25; XIII, 437; burned (1532) by the Portuguese, I, pt. i, 347; Arab references to, I, pt. i, 507, 508, 510, 529, 531; modern temple of, built by Ahilyábai Holkar (1800), IX, pt. i, 19 and note 2; place of pilgrimage of several Gujarát Hindu castes, *id.* 9, 28, 119, 220, 247, 549; inscription in Bhadrakáli's temple at, I, pt. i, 81.  
**Sompava**: only true class of *saláts* or masons in Gujarát; their distribution; said to be originally Bráhmans; defiled in their Bráhmanic purity by a Jain merchant, IX, pt. i, 195-196; great Gurjjara builders, *id.* 499; I, pt. i, 464.  
**Sompura**: a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Cutch, V, 48; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 146; in Thána district, XIII, 78.  
**Somthan**: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.  
**Somvaushi A'rya Kshatri**: *see* Jingar.  
**Somvár**: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274-275.  
**Somvati Amás**: religious no-moon day, IX, pt. i, 23, note 5.  
**Sonai**: market town in Ahmednagar district, XVII, 739.  
**Sonáput**: becomes the burial ground (1760) of Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 577-578.  
**Senár**: a caste of goldsmiths, in Káthiáwár, X, 125, 142; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 415; in Kolába district, XI, 66; in Janjira, *id.* 413; in Khándesh district, XII, 71; in Thána district, XIII, 63, 139-140; in Kanára district, XV, pt. i, 257; in Násik district, XVI, 50, 486; in Ahmednagar district, XVII, 133-137; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 371-374; in Sátára district, XIX, 95-96; in Sholápur district, XX, 138; in Belgaum district, XXI, 148; in Dháwár district, XXII, 161-162; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 98-99; at Rhinmál, I, pt. i, 450. *See* Soni.  
**Sonar Darri**: shoal in Káthiáwár, VIII, 22.  
**Sonári**: *see* Malhargad.  
**Sonári**: village in Sholapur district, temple at, XX, 502-503.  
**Sonária**: reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 19.  
**Sonávli**: village in Thána district, temple of Sumpešvar at, XIV, 212, 213.  
**Sonda**: town in Kanára district, fort, Honali and Terbidi monasteries, inscriptions and history of, XV, pt. ii, 345-349; chiefs (1555-1763), *id.* 120 and note 3, 121, 123, 130, 132-133, 134, 136-137; present representative of, *id.* 349 note 10.  
**Sonepur**: in Bijápur district, battle at (1597), XXIII, 421.  
**Songad**: sub-division of Baroda state, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, produce, climate and water, VII, 583-584; village and fort, its description, *id.* 584-585, 7; captured by Piláji Gaikwár (1719), continues to be the headquarters of the Gaikwárs (1719-1766), *id.* 169, 170; I, pt. i, 304, 390, 330; burnt by Bápuji Násik (1742), VII, 176; Dámáji leaves it (1751) for the Dakhan, *id.* 179.  
**Songad**: fort, the citadel of Mandu, captured by Humayun (1534), I, pt. i, 356, 367-368.  
**Songad Bagatnu**: village in Káthiáwár, sun-temple at, VIII, 657.  
**Songara Rájputs**: resisted by Solankis, I, pt. i, 451 notes 3 and 4.  
**Songiri**: fort in Kolába district, XI, 388.  
**Soulhadeva**: Nikumbhavanasa ruler (1206), establishes a college for the study of astronomy, XII, 241.  
**Soni**: a caste of gold and silversmiths in Gujarát, six divisions of—*Trágads* claim a part-Bráhman origin, IX, pt. i, 197; *Parajids*, their two branches, claim Rájput origin and said to have come from Persia, *id.* 197 and note 1; origin of the two branches of Garána and Patani, distribution, *id.* 197-198; Shrimális, originally Shrimali Vánias, two divisions in; *Meedá* originally *Meváda Vánias*; *Marus* said to have come from Márwár; Gujarát said to belong to the Gujar Vánia stock, names of other classes following the craft of, *id.* 198; divisions of, according to work, *Sonis*, *Jadids*, *Pachohigars*; *dukán* or shop; tools; daily life, character, *id.* 199; religious sects; family goddesses, *id.* 200; holy men or *Bhagats* among; customs, *id.* 201-202; in Cutch, V, 51, 70; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 150; Muslimán in Gujarát, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name; have a bad name for mixing gold or silver with cheaper metals, IX, pt. ii, 79.  
**Soukehr**: *rāja* of, made tributary (1436) by Alla-uddin II, I, pt. ii, 31.  
**Son Koli**: caste of fishermen in Thána, XIII, 148-149; derivation of the 1st part of the name, *id.* 407 note 1. *See* Koli.  
**Sonots**: a tribe, trace of the word Húnas in, I, pt. i, 465.  
**Sonpat**: on the Godávári, battle of (1597), XII, 247; XVII, 386.  
**Soothsaying**: early belief among Rájputs, IX, pt. i, 137; in Ahmednagar district, XVII, 56, 61, 64, 66, 90, 96, 140; among Gavandis in Bijápur, XXIII, 100.

**Sopara**: procession in fore-marriage observances, IX, pt. ii, 235.

**Sopara**: village in Thána district, its situation and description, XIV, 314-316; history, *id.* 316-323; Brahma hill or Vukál, Nirmal, *id.* 323-325; Buddhist relic mound: shape, tradition about, how opened, masonry, stone, copper, copper images of Buddhas, copper casket, coins, stones drilled and undrilled, silver casket, stone casket, crystal casket, gold casket, relics, found at, *id.* 325-336; Chakreshvar temple, Bráhmánuical images (A. D. 900-1200), Sopára creek, miscellaneous objects of interest, *id.* 336-339; Ashoka edict at (VIII), *id.* 339-340; Ramkund, temple remains (Bráhmánuical and Jain), Gas village, Vájirgad, Rákshi Dongar, basalt dyke, inscribed stones, *id.* 340-342, 355, 356 note 7, 373, 382, 386, 387, 403-418; the plaza of the casket of, *id.* 411; oldest historical place in Thána district, XIII, 403, 404 note 3; seat of a kingdom (B. C. 300), *id.* 406; Purna, Buddha's missionary preaches at, *id.* 407; Buddha's legendary visit to, *id.* 408; skill of its craftsmen (A. D. 160), *id.* 409, 412; Ushavadata's rest-houses at, *id.* 411 note 3; Ptolemy's mention of, *id.* 415; Christian traders settled at (150), *id.* 417; mentioned in the *Periplus*, *id.* 418; chief place of Thána Siláháras (810-1260), *id.* 423; Indian mart (900-1300), *id.* 429; pearls found at (810-1260), *id.* 430; Balhara king rules over (916), *id.* 434; under Gujarát *sultáns* (1300-1500), *id.* 443; chief Thána port (1300-1500), *id.* 444; system of trade at, from pre-historic times, *id.* 446; Portuguese defences at (1727), *id.* 490; mentioned in a Kárie inscription (100-200) XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8; Southern Mauryan capital, I, pt. i, 14, 38; *see also* I, pt. ii, 1, 2, 16, 21.

**Sopáraka**: Sopára, XIV, 319.

**Sopáraya**: Sopára, XIV, 320.

**Sopári**: betel palm, betel-nuts used in all sacrifices, IX, pt. i, 387.

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- Tale :** mineral in Panch Mahás, III, 197 ; in Mahi Kántha, V, 360 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 30 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 401 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 10.
- Telegaon :** a market town in Kolába district, remains, temples and ponds at, XI, 390-391.
- Telegaon Dábháde :** town in Poona district, reservoir and temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 449-450 ; death (1590) of Salábat Khán of Ahmadnagar at, XVIII, pt. ii, 222 ; destroyed by the Mughals (1751), *id.* 246 ; action near (1779), *id.* 264-265 ; I, pt. ii, 605.



- Talegaon Dhamdhere**: town in Poona district, temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 451; Nizám's troops routed by the Maráthás at (1751), I, pt. ii, 627.
- Talekkád**: Western Ganga capital, I, pt. ii, 299.
- Tale Sap**: lake in Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499; 504.
- Talghát**: Ferishtá's name for the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Talghát**: *see* Tal.
- Tálgund**: town in Mysore, inscription at, XV, pt. ii, 84; I, pt. ii, 287 and note 1, 291, 322, 430, 435 and note 10; record at, *id.* 473, 561.
- Talheri Kunbi**: caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 124-128.
- Tálikot**: town in Bijápúr district, mosques and temple at, XXIII, 678-679; limestones at, *id.* 37-38, 58; battle of (1565) between Rám Ráj of Vijayanagar and the Musalman confederation of Ahmadnagar, Bijápúr, Bidar and Golkonda; complete defeat and death of Rám Ráj, I, pt. ii, 645; XXIII, 417, 646; XV, pt. ii, 116 and note 4; XVII, 370; XXI, 371; XXII, 408.
- Talismans**: use of, to secure speedy delivery, IX, pt. ii, 155.
- Talkhat**: bill pass in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 6.
- Tal-konkan**: low lands, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Taloda**: sub-division of Khándesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 417-421. *Town*, *id.* 472.
- Talnia**: old sub-division (1840) in Thána district, XIII, 528, 602 note 1; survey assessment in (1859), *id.* 602-604; divided between Kalyán and Panvel (1861), 528.
- Taloja**: sub-caste of Bráhmaus in Thána district, XIII, 78.
- Talpat**: state lands in Gujarát, acquired from small *zamindárs* by Ahmadsháh (1411-1443), I, pt. i, 215; in Baroda state, VII, 344-346, 348.
- Talsana**: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 662.
- Tálukdárs**: land proprietors in Panch Maháls, III, 262; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 318; Rájput, IX, pt. i, 123.
- Talupaka**: old province, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Talvádi**: a class of palm-tappers in Thána district, XIII, 643.
- Talvár**: *see* Bed.
- Talvárkop**: deserted village in Belgaum district, temple and a holy pool at, XXI, 609.
- Tamáchi**: son of Raisingji, restored to Navánagar (1673), I, pt. i, 285.
- Tamáchi**: name borne by *jams*, I, pt. i, 139.
- Tamághus**: words with special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Tamal**: *xanthochymus*, dye-plant, XXV, 241.
- Tamar**: probably Devgad, X, 333.
- Tamara**: *dactylifera*, food-plant, XXV, 181.
- Támaramuge**: village granted by Kirtivarman II, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Tamarind**, *Tamarindus Indica*: fruit-tree, used in famine and in medicine, XXV, 198, 225; in Khándesh, XII, 27; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Tamariscines**: species of dye-plants, XXV, 240.
- Tamarix**: *articulata*, *discoa*, *gallica*, *Indica*, dye-yielding plants, XXV, 240, 241.
- Támasvádi**: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 473.
- Támánagri**: local name of Cambay, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Tambapanni**: modern Ceylon, province outlying Asoka's domiun, I, pt. ii, 146.
- Támbat**: caste of coppersmiths in Kolába district, XI, 66; in Khándesh, XII, 127, 224; in Thána district, XIII, 140-141; in Násik district, XVI, 26, 52, 80, 145; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 139-140; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 374-376; in Sátára district, XIX, 146-147; in Sholápur district, XX, 140-142; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 99. *See also* Kásár.
- Támbdi Jogeshvari**: Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 346.
- Tambi**: village in Sátára district, XIX, 589.
- Tamboli**: caste of betel-leaf sellers, in Ratnágiri district, X, 128; in Khándesh district, XII, 62; in Thána district, XIII, 112; in Násik district, XVI, 59; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 235; in Poona district, Hindu, XVIII, pt. i, 273; Musalmán, *id.* 499; in Sátára district, XIX, 61-63; in Sholápur district, XX, 142, 210-211; in Belgaum district, XXI, 214, 215; in Dhárwár district, XXI, 126, 240-241; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 88.
- Támbra Barani**: apparently the Tápti, I, pt. i, 510.
- Támbrapuri**: village in Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Tambut**: fodder-plant, XXV, 276.
- Tameri**: hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
- Támhal**: Anhilváda, I, pt. i, 516.
- Támhána**, **Támhini**: pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Tamil**: non-Aryan language, I, pt. ii, 137; people, XIII, 415; ousted by Gangarája, I, pt. ii, 499; chronicle, *id.* 300.
- Tamkane**: village in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 589.
- Tamluk**: port on the Hugli, migrations of the Yavans from, in the first century, I, pt. i, 499, 533.
- Támraliptakas**: a tribe from Tamluk on the Lower Ganges, I, pt. i, 533.
- Támraparni**: river and valley in Belgaum district, XXI, 7, 11.
- Tamruj**: *Elæodendron Roxburghii*, a poisonous plant, XXV, 264; used as antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 274.
- Tána**: modern Thána, expedition against, by Usmán, I, pt. i, 505, 508, 509, 523, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Tána**: town in Káthiáwár, battle at (1794), VIII, 662.
- Tánab**: *see* Tana.
- Tánáji Málusra**: Shiváji's friend, present at the meeting of Shiváji with Afzul Khán, I, pt. ii, 592; storms the fort of Singhad, his death, *id.* 594; XVIII, pt. ii, 235-236; *see also id.* 230; XIX, 236.

- Tandassir**: famine plant found in Gujarát and Sholápur, XXV, 195.
- Tándav**: Shiva's dance, representation of, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 75; at Jogeshvari and Mandapeshvar caves, *id.* 111-112, 224, 285.
- Tándel**: boat-captain, XIII, 716.
- Tandul**: famine plant, XXV, 186.
- Tandulja**: the Nizám defeated in the battle (1763) of, VII, 186. *See* Rakisbon.
- Tándulvádi**: fort in Thána district, XIV, 11, note 3, 98, 343.
- Tangdi**: village in Belgaum district, XXI, 609.
- Tanjápur**: modern Tanjore, besieged by Bú-tuga, I, pt. ii, 419 note 7.
- Tanjore**: town in Madras, taken by the Rashtrakúta Krishnā III, I, pt. ii, 419; grant at, *id.* 301 note 1.
- Tanka**: coin, worth  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a rupee, I, pt. i, 222 note 2.
- Tánka**: country, part of the modern Broach district, I, pt. i, 467 and note 7; its king subdued by Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 195, 389.
- Tankara**: town in Káthiáwár, agates found near, VIII, 662-663.
- Tankari**: a port in Broach district, II, 569.
- Tankha**: land-rent as fixed by Todor Mal in Dakhan, XVIII, pt. ii, 318 note 2, 325.
- Tánks**: Hindu converts, land-holders, said to represent the tribe of Takshaks, the family of the *sultáns* of Gujarát belonged to, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Tanna**: modern Thána, kingdom of, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Tanners**: in Thána district, XIV, 20.
- Tanning**: in Cutch, V, 128; in Khándesh district, XII, 236.
- Tánsa**: river in Thána district, XIII, 9.
- Tantalidæ**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 96.
- Tánthikontha**: village on the Krishna, grant of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Tantia Topi**: *see* Tatia Topi.
- Tantrik**: proficient in *tantras* (charms), branch of learning, I, pt. i, 161.
- Tanvána**: a village near Bhuj in Cutch, a fair and a pond at, V, 251.
- Tape-weaving**: in Thána district, XIII, 401; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 207-208; in Násik district, XVI, 170; in Belgaum district, XXI, 344.
- Tapi**: river Tápti, not included in Dakhan in the *Vayupurána*, I, pt. ii, 133, 134.
- Tapioca**: poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Tapodhan**: sub-caste of Brahmins in Gujarát IX, pt. i, 3, 20; in Thána district, XIII, 86.
- Tappa**: groups of villages in Kaira district, III, 81.
- Taprobane**: Ceylon, I, pt. i, 543.
- Tápti**: river in Khándesh and Gujarát, XII, 6; VII, 576-580, 582-583; its course, tidal sections, bed, tributaries, islands, ferries, navigation, irrigation and floods (1727-1876), II, 6-24; *see* also I, pt. i, 514, 573; I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 310, 353 note 2, 359, 525.
- Tar**: food-plant, XXV, 207; yields teddy, *id.* 212; a fibrous plant, *id.* 237. *See* Tad.
- Tarábái**: Rájárám's widow, regent of the Marátha kingdom, I, pt. ii, 597; retakes Panhála (1710) and makes Kolhápur her residence and the capital of the younger branch of the family of Shiváji, *id.* 81, 598; her intrigues; Dámáji Gaikwár joins her (1751), *id.* 601; VII, 178; her rebellion (1754), I, pt. ii, 602; her death (1761), *id.* 603; *another account of*: widow of Rájárám (1689-1700), puts her son Shiváji on the Kolhápur throne and assumes administration; confines her husband's second widow Rájabái with her son Sambháji; takes her abode in Panhála; disowns Sháhu's claims to the Marátha territories; collects forces to meet Sháhu but being defeated flees into the Konkan; retakes Panhála; is confined for a time after her son's death (1712); again taken prisoner, XXIV, 226-227, 228; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 239-241, 245, 247.
- Tárichái**: daughter of Khanderáo Gaikwár, married to the *rája* of Sávantvádi (1880), VII, 279, 285.
- Tarádevi**: wife of Jogamarasa, I, pt. ii, 406 note 5, 448.
- Tarafs**: ancient Musalmán word for a territorial division, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Tarágad**: hill citadel of Ajmir, IX, pt. ii, 6, note 1 (7).
- Tarakágáhara**: village granted by a Chálukya queen, I, pt. ii, 365.
- Tárakesvara**: temple of, at Hángal, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 505 note 3, 563 note 3.
- Taram**: literally a class or variety, a form of tenure in Dhárwár district, XXII, 478 and note 3, 479.
- Taránád**: district ruled over by the Hoysálas, I, pt. ii, 505.
- Taránáth**: author of the history of Buddhism, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Tarappa**: boat used in Thána district, XIII, 720.
- Tarápur**: town and port in Thána district, its trade and history, XIV, 343-345; customs division, its trade, XIII, 358; seized by Bhimrája I, pt. ii, 27; destroyed by the Portuguese (1531), I, pt. i, 347; XIII, 451; Portuguese fort at (1533), *id.* 456; I, pt. ii, 66; place of trade (1500-1670), XIII, 465; attacked by the Abyssinians (1559), I, pt. ii, 48; Dominican and Franciscan monasteries at (1695), XIII, 483; Hamilton's mention of, *id.* 485; Portuguese defences at (1727), *id.* 491; taken by the Maráthás (1739), *id.* 493; plundered by Kolis (1817), *id.* 522.
- Tarápur**: town near Cambay, Raghunáthráo goes (1753) to, I, pt. i, 337.
- Taras**: town in Dhárwár district, XXII, 787; survey and revision survey of, *id.* 510-512; 551-555.
- Tarav**: river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 92.
- Taráwih**: night prayers during Ramazán, IX, pt. ii, 126.
- Terbiyatkhán**: Mughal commander, mines Sátára fort (1700), XIX, 251.
- Tarbuj**: *cucumis melo*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Tardavádi**: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 notes 2 and 3; governed by officers of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, *id.* 367, 431, 440, 443, 456, 458, 460, 470; governed by Kalachurya officers, *id.* 473, 485; by an officer of the Devagiri Yádavas, *id.* 521.

- Targāla** : caste of players, in Mahi Kāntha, V, 365; *see* Bhavaya.
- Targaon** : village in Sātāra district, XIX, 590; survey of, *id.* 372-375.
- Targol** : sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Targollah** : the fruit of *tar* tree, XXV, 207, 212.
- Tārikh-i-Alāi** : historical work of Amir Khusrao, I, pt. i, 515 note 6; IX, pt. ii, 65.
- Tārikh-i-Firuzshāhi** : work of Zia-ud-din Barni, I, pt. i, 514, 515, 517.
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- Tārīnga** : village in Mahi Kāntha, Jain temples at, V, 442.
- Tarizakāt** : customs duty levied by the Mughals, I, pt. i, 213 note 1.
- Tārila** : village in Sātāra district, temple at, XIX, 590.
- Tarli** : river in Sātāra district, XIX, 14-15.
- Tar-mar** : *Borossus flabelliformis*, famine plant, XXV, 207.
- Tartariyeh-Dirham** : Indo-Sassanian silver coin used in Western India (500-1100), I, pt. i, 469 and note 2, 519 and note 8.
- Tarwar** : *Cassia auriculata*, a famine plant, XXV, 198, 243.
- Tasar** : average commutation rate of rentals of the farmed villages in Kolāba district, XI, 183, 197, 206 and note 1.
- Tasar Farokht** : commutation sale system in Kolāba district, XI, 172 note 2.
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- Tāschi** : a caste of Musalmān kettle-drummers in Belgaum district, XXI, 226; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 249; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 305; in Gujarāt, guild of, IX, pt. ii, 84.
- Tāsgaon** : sub-division of Sātāra district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 440-442; survey of, *id.* 351-356. *Town*, temples and history of, *id.* 590-593; trade centre, *id.* 216; assigned to Shūhū (1730) by the treaty with Kolhāpur, I, pt. ii, 656; attacked and pillaged (1798) by the *rāja* of Kolhāpur, XIX, 299; XXI, 389; lapse of, to the British (1848), *id.* 409.
- Tasobai** : ridge in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Tasu** : a division of the land measuring rod, XIII, 558 note 4.
- Tāsu** : river in Thāna district, XIV, 122, 364.
- Tātārkhān** : *sultān* of Gujarāt, confines his father at Asāwal (1403), I, pt. i, 513.
- Tathāgata** : name for Buddha, meaning of the term, XII, 481 note 1.
- Tathavāde** : hill fort in Sātāra district, description, temples and history of, XIX, 11, 593-597; taken by Shivājī (1665), *id.* 238; taken by the Mughals (1689), *id.* 249.
- Ta-Thsin** : Chinese for Dakshina, I, pt. ii, 133.
- Tātia Topi** : rebel, enters (1858) the Panch Mahāls, III, 253; I, pt. i, 441; corresponds with the chiefs of Jamkhandi and Nargund; is defeated at Chhota Udepur, *id.* 445; approach of, in Khāndesh, XII, 262; *see* also VII, 274.
- Tattihalla** : stream, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 5; bridge on, XV, pt. ii, 43.
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- Tātya Makaji** : Koli dacoit (1879), in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 38.
- Tāv** : fever, its cause and cure in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Tavadrum** : *Erythroxylon monogynum*, a famine plant, XXV, 195.
- Tāvandi** : village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 609.
- Tāvareyaghatta** : mountain pass of Tāvare, I, pt. ii, 433.
- Tavernier** : English traveller (1641-1660), Cambay harbour silted up in the time of, VI, 220; notices the skill of Surat and Cambay Vaniās in trade, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; his notice of Burhanpur, XII, 250 note 4, 589; of Chopda, *id.* 438; of Dhāyata, *id.* 441; of Bijāpur kingdom, XXIII, 427-428; Virgin Mary worshipped as Sita by the natives of Bassein at the time of, XIV, 32 note 2.
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- Tāvi** : village and petty state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 663.
- Tavlaī** : village in Khāndesh district, stepwell at, XII, 473.
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- Taxila** : town in the north-west of India, I, pt. i, 490, 491, 546.
- Taxila** : Takshasila tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
- Tayaltr** : place in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 318 note 14, 332.
- Tāyghāt** : track in Sātāra district, XIX, 203.
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- of 'Koli,' *id.* 237 notes 1 and 2; on Gujarāt Dheda, *id.* 339 note 1, 340 note 2, 341 note 1, 343 note 2; his work at Kolhāpur (1870), XXIV, 151-152.
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- Teal:** class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 97, 98.
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- Tegur:** village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 787.
- Tehengrighatchah:** Indian Brāhman, sent back from Persia to convert his countrymen, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Tej:** town in Cutch, mentioned as the capital of Cutch by Abul Fazl (1582); said to have been the metropolis of Saurāshtra, V, 251, 129 note 3.
- Tejāhpāla:** minister of the first two Vāghelā chieftains and famous temple-builder, I, pt. i, 199; accompanies Virādhavala in the expedition against the rulers of Vantbali, defeats Ghughula, chief of Godhra, *id.* 201.
- Tejara:** village in Cutch, pond, memorial stones and a beautiful temple of Mahādev at, V, 251.
- Tejgad,** sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Tejirāja:** Tejlmayya or Tejuzi, the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465; Kalachurya Sovideva's officer, *id.* 485.
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- Telang:** sub-caste of Brāhmans in Gujarāt, appearance, customs, religion, IX, pt. i, 51; in Thāna district, XIII, 85; in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 186-183; in Sātāra district, XIX, 56; in Sholāpur district, XX, 40-41; in Belgaum district, XXI, 92; in Dhārwar, XXII, 100-101; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 63, 64.
- Telangi:** village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 740.
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- Telingana:** Andhras of, I, pt. i, 533; princes of, I, pt. ii, 533.
- Telingas:** Telugus, tribe mentioned by Megasthenes, I, pt. i, 534.
- Telnal:** place of interest in Mahi Kāntha, V, 442.
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- Telugu Banjig:** a caste of traders, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 183; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 126-129.
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- Tembhurni:** *Diospyros melanoxylon*, timber tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Tembhurni:** town in Sholāpur district, temples at, XX, 503.
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- Tolachkod: village in Bijāpur district, pond, temple, legend of, XXIII, 679-680.



- Toll-bars** : in *Kāthiāwār*, VIII, 224 ; in *Kolāba* district, XI, 115-116 ; in *Thāna* district, XIII, 323-324 ; in *Kānara* district, XV, pt. ii, 42 ; in *Nasik* district, XVI, 134-135 ; in *Ahmadnagar* district, XVII, 334 ; in *Poona* district, XVIII, pt. ii, 159 ; in *Sātāra* district, XIX, 208 ; in *Sholāpur* district, XX, 258 ; in *Belgaum* district, XXI, 350-352 ; in *Dhārwar* district, XXII, 347 ; in *Bijāpur* district, XXIII, 357.
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- Tonas** : marriage songs among *Musalman*s, IX, pt. ii, 164.
- Tonda** : *Tondai*, *Tondira*, *Tundira*, *Tundāka*, old district round *Conjeveram*, I, pt. ii, 318 ; *Pallava* rulers of, *id.* 496.
- Tondai** : *see* *Tonda*.
- Tondaimān** : *Karunakara*, *Pallava* chief and general of the Eastern *Chalukya* *Kulotungachodadeva* I, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Tondanūr** : modern *Tonnur*, near *Seringapatam*, *Vira-Ballāla* III's place of retirement, I, pt. ii, 510.
- Tondapur** : village in *Khandesh* district, *Hemādpani* pond and temple at, XII, 477.
- Tondira** : *see* *Tonda*.
- Tone** : Mr., visited (1796) *Poona*, XVIII, pt. ii, 274.
- Tont** : canoe, derivation of the word, XIII, 721.
- Tonnūr** : *see* *Tondanur*.
- Tooria** : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Toparon** : port between *Broach* and *Vengurla*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, I, pt. ii, 1 ; proposed identification of, X, 192 note 3, 333 note 1.
- Topasses** : *Eurasian* soldiers in *Bombay* island (1760), increase of pay to, XXVI, pt. iii, 138-139.
- Toraday** : mortgage system in *Kānara* district, XV, pt. ii, 31.
- Toragale** : *Torgal*, territorial division of *Kuntala*, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 431, 465, 523 ; taken by *Ali Adil Shāh* (1573), *id.* 645.
- Toragaleva-Devarasa** : probably identical with *Devarāja*, I, pt. ii, 528.
- Tora Gara** : *see* *Garāsia*.
- Toragare** : territorial division, I, pt. ii, 435, 440.
- Toramāna** : king (471), perhaps of *Hūna* descent, I, pt. i, 72, 74-75 ; overthrows *Budhagupta*, *id.* 136, 146, 465, 496 ; foreign invader, conquers *Mālwa* between A.D. 484-510, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Toramara** : country, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Toran** : pass in *Nasik* district, XVI, 129.
- Toranagal-Brahmadeva** : inscription at the temple of, at *Sirūr*, I, pt. ii, 436 note 2.
- Torgal** : *see* *Toragale*.
- Torgal** : town in *Kolhāpur* state, citadel, temple, XXIV, 320-321.
- Torke Nādor** : a caste of husbandmen in *Kānara* district, XV, pt. i, 224.
- Torkhede** : village in *Khandesh* district, grant at, I, pt. ii, 395, 399, 401, 409.
- Torki** : famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Torna** : hill fort in *Bhor* state, captured by *Shivāji* (1646), XVIII, pt. ii, 226 ; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Toriano** : Major, his defence of *Honāvar* (1783-1784), XV, pt. ii, 143, 313-315.
- Torvi** : village in *Bijāpur* district, *Adil Shāhi* remains and temples at, XXIII, 680-681 ; water-works at, *id.* 579-580.
- Totanince** : family of birds in *Ratnāgiri*, X, 92.
- Tovareyaghatta** : *see* *Tāvareyaghatta*.
- Tower of Silence** : *Dokhma*, IX, pt. ii, 239, 240 ; description of, foundation ceremony, opening ceremony, *id.* 240 note 1 ; beliefs about the first body to be laid in, *id.* 195 note 3, 240 note 1 ; list of, *id.* 240 note 1, 252-254 ; at different places in *Thāna* district, XIV, 110, 119, 291, 304, 305, 344, 354, 366, 371 ; in *Poona*, XVIII, pt. iii, 399.
- Town Ditch** : in *Bombay* island, outside the wall (1739-1745), XXVI, pt. ii, 283-291.
- Town Hall** : of *Bombay*, part of *Mapla* Por used as (1677-1720), *Rama Kāmāti*'s house in the *Fazār Gate* used as (1720-1786) ; this *Town Hall* sold (1786), accommodated in *Hornby*'s house, the present *Great Western Hotel* (1786), transferred to part of the *Marine House* (1788), accommodated in *Hornby*'s house (1800-1811), XXVI, pt. iii, 614-616 ; money raised by lotteries to build the present *Town Hall* (1814), *id.* 616-626 ; one more lottery (1820) ; the site given by the Company, completed by the Government at the total cost of over six lākhs, *id.* 626-643 ; old, sold (1786), *id.* pt. ii, 487-488.
- Townsend** : Mr., Political agent at *Kolhāpur* (1844), XXI, V, 247.
- Town Wall** : of *Bombay* island (1710-1717), XXVI, pt. ii, 277 ; finished (1718), *id.* 436.
- Toyimadeva** : *Kādamba* feudatory of *Jaya-simha* II, I, pt. ii, 435, 437, 560, 564.
- Toys** : wooden, making of, in *Belgaum* district, XXI, 350-352.
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- Trade Companies** : in *Dhārwar* district, XXII, 352-353.
- Trade-guilds** : in *Surat*, II, 321 ; in *Broach*, *id.* 441, 442 ; in *Kaira*, III, 76 ; in *Panch Mahāla*, *id.* 251 ; in *Cutch*, V, 122 ; in *Mahī Kāntha*, *id.* 379 ; in *Baroda*, VII, 160-162 ; in *Ratnāgiri* district, X, 191.
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- Traikutakas** : kings of Central and South *Gujarāt* and North *Konkan*, I, pt. ii, 13 ; charter issued from the camp of the driven by the *Kshatrapas*, retire to Central India and assume the name of *Haihaya* and *Kalachuri*, *id.* 294 ; finally destroy the power of the *Kshatrapas* and regain possession of their capital (249-250), *id.* 294, 295 ; their era

- (249-250) comes to be called *Kālāchuri* or Chedi era, *id.* 178-179, 294; their coins, *id.* 295; *see also* I, pt. i, 55-57; 110, 113, 114; XIII, 419.
- Trailokyamahādevi**: Halhaya princess, wife of Chālukya king Vikramāditya II, builds a Siva temple, I, pt. ii, 90, 296, 374, 377, 414 note 4.
- Trailokyamalla**: *biruda* (title) of Somēśvara I, I, pt. ii, 214, 438; of Tailapa II or Taila III, *id.* 222, 459.
- Trailokyēśvara**: temple of Siva at Pattadakala built by Trailokyamahādevi, wife of Vikramāditya II, I, pt. ii, 190, 374, 377.
- Training College**: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 346; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 55-56.
- Trambaksarovar**: lake near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 453. *See* Talbi.
- Trambāvatī**: legendary town, Cambay supposed to be derived from VI, 212, 213, 214.
- Trānjipura**: town, Shihmīrājā, the Yādava king, brought an elephant from, I, pt. ii, 516.
- Franqueira**: Portuguese word for a stockaded fort, I, pt. ii, 48.
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- Trap**: formations, in Surat district, II, 29; Dakhn, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 13, 15-17; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 395; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 12-13; flows and beds, in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 43-44, 59-60.
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- Trikūṭeśvara**: god, inscription in the temple of, at Gadag, I, pt. ii, 432 note 7, 506 note 3, 518 note 4, 520.
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- Trilochana**: Pallava king, attacked by Vijaya-ditya, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Trilochanapāla**: king of Lātādēsa, I, pt. ii, 340 note 1, 412 note 5, 431.
- Trimalkop**: village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 788.
- Trimbak**: pond near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 462.
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- Trimbakrāv Māmā**: commander of the army of the regency; defeated by Raghunāthrao near Pandharpur (1774), I, pt. ii, 604; XX, 291.
- Trimbak Vināyak**: Marāthā *māmlatdār*, his survey (1771-1772) in Thāna district, XIII, 558.
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- Trinefra**: god Śiva, I, pt. ii, 580, 581.
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- Tringalvādi**: fort in Nāsik district, caves at, XVI, 441, 445, 660.
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- Trinity**: or *Trimurti*, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv, worship, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 531, 532.
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- Tripitakas**: Buddhist scriptures in Kanheri caves, XIV, 170.
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- Trivadi**: family name among Gujrat Brāhman, I, pt. ii, 245.
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- Triveni Sangam**: holy confluence of the Ganges, the Jumna and the Saraswati at Allāhābād, place of pilgrimage, XIV, 66 and note 1.
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- Tropina*: *Trupanatara*, near Kochin, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Tsa-Ta-li*: Kshatriyas, mentioned by Hwan Thsang, I, pt. ii, 184.
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- Tukarám*: Marátha Váni saint (1608-1649), XVIII, pt. iii, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
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- Tukoji Holkar*: Marátha general (1763-1797), sent to Máliwa by Máthavráo Peshwa (1769), XVIII, pt. ii, 253; favours Raghunathráo (1778), *id.* 262; opposes English expedition to Poona (1779), *id.* 264; his expedition against Tipu (1786-1787), XXII, 415-416; his death (1797), XVIII, pt. ii, 274; see also I, pt. ii, 604.
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- Tulas*: see *Tulsi*.
- Tulava Bráhmans*: said to have been made by Parshurám, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Tulia Naik*: unruly Bhil chief (1867-1876), XII, 312-313.
- Tuling*: hill at Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 339, 342.
- Tulja Bhavani*: Hindu goddess, shrine of, in the Nizám's territory, IX, pt. i, 549.
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- Tullock*: Colonel, surveyed the site of the Tulsi lake, XIV, 364, 378.
- Tulshibág*: Poona city temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 347.
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- Tulsi*: peak in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 3.
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- Tulsibái*: queen mother of Holkar, beheaded on the bank of the Shipra (1817), XVI, 195.
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- Tuluva*: one of the seven Koukans created by Parashurám, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 308.
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- Tumba*: famine plant, XXV, 203.
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- Tundikatti*: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 788.
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- Tundáka*: see Tonda.
- Tundás*: literally beliefless epicures, Khojáhs so called, IX, pt. ii, 44.
- Tundira*: see Tonda.
- Tundirapurai*: name of Káñchi, capital of the Pallava kings, I, pt. ii, 318.
- Tundis*: old trade centre in Tamil country, mentioned in the *Periplus*, XV, pt. ii, 48 and note 3.
- Tung*: peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Tunga*: river in Mysore territory, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Tungabhadrá*: river in Dhárwár and Kánara districts, XXII, 5-6; XV, pt. i, 7; I, pt. ii, 186, 198; the southern boundary of the Ráshtrakúta kingdom under Govinda III, *id.* 199, 216, 217; Komesvara I, the Western Chálukya king of Kaláñi, draws himself in, *id.* 215-216, 217, 377, 395, 396, 442, 444, 445, 454, 500, 580, 582 note 4, 659.
- Tungár*: hill in Thána district, temple at, proposed site for a sanitarium, XIV, 366-369; see also XIII, 6; mentioned in *Puráns*, I, pt. ii, 28.
- Tungbhadra*: see Tungabhadra.
- Tungi*: fort in Thána district, XIV, 98, 370.
- Tungjái*: hill in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 8.
- Tuni*, *Tunna*: medicinal plant, XXV, 258.
- Tunnel*: in Sátára, XIX, 560.

**Tupat Komti**: see Komti.  
**Tupkoty**: fibrous plant, XXV, 228, 230.  
**Tur**: pulse variety, food-plant, XXV, 153; cultivation of, in Ratnágiri district, X, 148; in Násik district, XVI, 100; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 43-44; in Sátára district, XIX, 163.  
**Tural**: village in Ratnágiri district, hot springs at, X, 21.  
**Turanmal**: hill in Khándesh district, XII, 4; legends of, *id.* 238.  
**Turannos** bees: possible identification of, with Rájápur, X, 192 note 3, 360 note 2; XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3.  
**Turashkas**: Turks, I, pt. i, 189; Musalmán kings of Delhi, I, pt. ii, 509, 525; army of, dispersed by Mularája II in childhood, I, pt. i, 195 and note 4.  
**Turi**: caste of drummers in Gujarát, strength, IX, pt. i, 207, 225; origin, object of worship, custom, *id.* 225-227; in Káthiawár, VIII, 157.  
**Turk Bábi**: Musalmán sub-division in Kávára district, XV, pt. i, 400, 411.  
**Turkheda**: town in Khándesh, fort at, XII, 477.  
**Turki Hajám**: caste of barbers in Gujarát of mixed origin, two divisions of: Jekbáris and Hajáms, duties of, character, Sunnis by religion, honour saint Sulaimán Fáras, IX, pt. ii, 84-85.  
**Turks**: immigrants into India, route by which they entered India, aid to Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 455; beaten by Sri-Harsha, *id.* 448; Gujars suggested to be, *id.* 469; defeat the White Hómas, I, pt. i, 497; their territories in India bordered on Kunnárapalá's kingdom (1143), *id.* 189; their conquests in Thána district (1300-1500), XIII, 438, 439; defeat the Portuguese (1586), I, pt. ii, 45.  
**Turmeric**: see Halad.  
**Turmeric Pounding**: ceremony among Pársis pertaining to marriage, IX, pt. ii, 233.  
**Turmeric rubbing**: ceremony among Pátáne Prabhús, XVIII, pt. i, 198-199.  
**Turturine**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 86.  
**Turushkas**: see Turashkas.  
**Tusháspa**: Yavana governor of Ásoka in Suráshtra, I, pt. i, 14.  
**Tut**: mulberry tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; XXV, 173.  
**Twelvers**: divisions of Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 47. See Isnaashari and Shiáh.  
**Two-headed Snake**: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 80.  
**Two Sisters**: tomb of the, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 614.  
**Tylophora**: *asthmatica*, medicinal plant, XXV, 256; *fasciculata*, poisonous plant, *id.* 267.  
**Tyndie**: Kadalundi, the mart of the Tamil country, mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 546.  
**Typhonium**: *bulbiferum*, food-plant, XXV, 183; *bulbiferum* and *divaricatum*, famine plants, *id.* 207.  
**Tyre**: its probable trade connection with India (B. C. 588), XIII, 404 note 3.

**Tytler**: Mr. Fraser, his settlement of the Dánga, in Násik district and reports (1841-1860), XVI, 205 note 1, 217, 230-245, 424.

## U

**UBAIDULLAH-IBNI ZIAD**: besieges and slaughters the holy martyrs of Karbala, IX, pt. ii, 138.  
**Ubatna**: cosmetic rub, IX, pt. ii, 163, 164.  
**Uben**: river in Káthiawár, VIII, 164.  
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**Uch**: in the Panjáb, Farsi settlement in (1184); connection of the Pársis of, with those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 1, 188 note 4.  
**Uchad**: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 146.  
**Uchchangidurg**: in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5.  
**Uchchangidurg**: in the Chitaldurg district of Mysore, a Kadamba inscription connected with, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5.  
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**Uchcha ringi**: identified with Uchchangidurg in the Chitaldurg district of Mysore, one of the capitals of early Kadambas, I, pt. ii, 285 and note 5.  
**Uchitgad**: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 373.  
**Uchla**, **Uchlia**: a caste of pick-pockets in Poona district, origin, disguises, special language, modes of stealing, admittance into the caste, initiation ceremony, appearance, dress, houses, food, ornaments, character, caste rules, customs, oil ordál, religion, XVIII, pt. i, 464-476; in Sátára district, XIX, 122-123. See also Bhamta.  
**Ucla**: a timber tree, XXV, 125.  
**Uda**: see Udaya.  
**Udachavva**: Hindu goddess, image of, at Hire-Handigol in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.  
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**Udaji Chawhán**: seizes the fort of Battis Shirála and is won over by Sháhu by the grant of the *chauth* of Shirála and Karád, I, pt. ii, 599; XIX, 257.  
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**Udalesvala**: temple, mentioned in an inscription from Bhadresar, I, pt. i, 172.

- Udambara: Hindu sage, Udambaras of Gujarāt take name from, IX, pt. i, 20.
- Udambara: a town in Gujarāt, Brāhmanas said to have come from Mārwar and Rājputāna to, IX, pt. i, 2; Kumārāpāla takes shelter at, I, pt. i, 182.
- Udambara: Kanakamuni's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331, 412.
- Udar: timber tree, XXV, 19.
- Udāsī: Hindu religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 547.
- Udaya: minister of Chaulukya king Karna and builder of the temple Udr̥ya-Varāha, I, pt. i, 170; minister during Siddharāja's minority, *id.* 172.
- Udayachandra: one of Kumārāpāla's leading *pandits*, I, pt. i, 190.
- Udayachandra: of the Puchān family, renders to his hereditary master Nandivarman Pallava various services, I, pt. ii, 326-327.
- Udayachandramangala: modern Ud̥yendiram, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Udayadevapandita: *see* Niravadyapandita, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Udayāditya: successor of Bhoja, inscription of, at Udepur, I, pt. i, 164.
- Udayāditya: Kumārāpāla's inscription in the temple of, at Udayapura near Bhilsa, I, pt. i, 185.
- Udayāditya: brother of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 493, 500.
- Udayāditya: officer of Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
- Udayāditya: Ganga chief of Banavāsi (1075), XV, pt. ii, 87.
- Udayāditya-Ganga-Permādi, Bhuvanaikavira: Western Ganga prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 452.
- Udayāpitya-Vira-Kālarasa: of the Bāna race, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Udayagiri Caves: near Bhilsa, Gupta inscriptions at, I, pt. i, 65-66.
- Udayamati: queen of Bhima I, builds a step well at Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 169; persuades her son Karna to marry Miyanalladevi, *id.* 171.
- Udayana: Siddharāja's minister, helps Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 183; appointed minister by Kumārāpāla, *id.* 184; mortally wounded in the fight with the king of Surāshtra, *id.* 186.
- Udayana: Sābara king, slain at Nelveli by Udayachandra the Pallava general, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Udayana: king, mentioned by Tāranāth in his *History of Buddhism*, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Udayapura: near Bhilsa, inscription of Udayāditya at, I, pt. i, 164; Kumārāpāla's inscription in the temple at, *id.* 185; grant to the god of, *id.* 187, 194 note 4.
- Udayasimhadeva: Chohān king, captures Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 470.
- Udaya Varāha: temple at Karnāvati, I, pt. i, 170.
- Udayendiram: in the North Arcot district, Madras, grant from, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 319 note 2, 320 note 6, 322, 324 note 1, 325 note 4, 327, 351.
- Udbhata: Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Udepur: *see* Udayapura.
- Udepur: early capital of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 169; VII, 334.
- Udgir: a village about 160 miles east of Ahmednagar, battle of, between the Marāthās under Sadāshivrao Bhāu and the Nizām (1760), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XXIII, 441.
- Udha: a timber tree, XXV, 137.
- Udhali Budruk: village in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
- Udhali Khurd: village in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
- Udid: *see* Urid.
- Udrak: timber tree, XXV, 29.
- Udras: tribe, subdued by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Udul: timber tree, XXV, 70.
- Udvāda: village of, fifteen miles south of Balsār, Sanjāu fire finally remains at, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 2, 193.
- Ufflet: Nicholas, English merchant (1611), describes Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 224 note 2, 449 and note 2.
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- Ugradanda-Lokāditya-Paramēśvaravarman I: Pallava king, contemporary of Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 291 note 1, 329, 330. *See* Parmēśvaravarman I.
- Ugrasena: legendary Yādava chief of Dwārka, I, pt. i, 9.
- Ugrasena: king of Palakka, mentioned in an Allahābād pillar inscription, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Ugravarman: successor of the Pallava king Arkavarman, I, pt. ii, 331.
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- Ujjānta: Jūnāgadh hill, possibly conquered by the Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2. *See* Girnār.
- Ujli: stream in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Ujli Varan: bright coloured race in Gujarāt, chief classes, IX, pt. i, p. x; divisions: upper class called Brāhman Vania, lower class called Ghānach Gola, *id.* p. xxv; object of worship; beliefs, *id.* p. x; settlements, *id.* pp. xi-xii; castes, *id.* pp. xii-xiv; language, *id.* p. xv.
- Ukardi Notarvi: dung-hill asking ceremony among Gujarāt Brāhmanas, IX, pt. i, 42.
- Ukunde: village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscribed copper-plates at, XXII, 788.
- Ulahaladaperumāl: temple at Conjevaram, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 331.

- Ulamas: Musalmán learned men of Ahmad-ábád, drew up a charge of apostacy against Sayad Muhammad, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Ulandi: small boat in Ratnágiri district, X, 171.
- Ulavi: *see* Ulvi.
- Ulavi: high magic among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Ulhás: river in Thána district, XIII, 10.
- Ullu: timber tree, XXV, 104.
- Ulmus Integrifolia: timber tree, XXV, 132.
- Ulpár: a village in Surat, Suraha is confounded with, by Ibn Hankal and Al Istakhri, XIV, 321.
- Uingh Khán: brother to Alá-ud-din, sometimes by mistake is called Alp Khán, conquers Gujarát (1295-1297), IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; I, pt. i, 229, 512, 515. *See* Alp Khán.
- Ulvi: village in Kánara district, roads, remains, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 56, 90, 352-354; Basava takes refuge at, I, pt. ii, 227, 480; Lingáyat place of pilgrimage, XXIV, 119, 120.
- Uma: or Umia, Kanbi goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; temple of, at Unja, *id.* 164, 165, 226.
- Umábái: widow of Khándaráv Dábháde and mother of Yashavantráv Dábháde; goes to Gujarát to avenge Piláji's death and marches upon Ahmadábád, I, pt. ii, 314, 393; intrigues of, against the Peshwa; recognises Dámáji as her agent in Gujarát (1736), *id.* 394; causes Rangoji to be set at liberty and re-appoints him her agent in Gujarát (1745), *id.* 329, 396; dies (1748), *id.* 332, 396; *see* also VII, 174-176, 179.
- Umad: caste of traders in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
- Umadi: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
- Umáji Náik: Rámoshi freebooter (1827) in Thána district, XIII, 634-635; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Umá-maheshwar: Násik temple, XVI, 505.
- Umán: Persian Gulf, I, pt. i, 505, 523.
- Umar: (634-643), son of Khattáb, second Khalifáh, his prejudice against India, IX, pt. ii, note 1, 125; founds the city of Basra, sends fleets to ravage the Thána coast, *id.* 183 note 4; suffers death as a martyr, *id.* 136; *see* also I, pt. i, 505 and note 5, 513, 523.
- Umar-Al-Fáruk: ancestor of the Fáruki *sháikhs*, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Umar Cheyam: astronomer, directed by Jalá-ud-din Malik Sháh, king of Persia, to make a calendar, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Umará: place in Káthiáwár, founded about 200 years ago, VIII, 667.
- Umardaki: river in Pálanpur, V, 317.
- Umar Ibúal Khattáb: *see* Umar.
- Umarkhadi Jail: in Bombay island, built (1799-1802), XXVI, pt. iii, 56-57.
- Umar, Umar, Umari: timber tree, XXV, 131; in Khándesh district, XII, 28; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; believed to be the resting place of sage Bhígu, worshipped during *Navrátri* holidays, IX, pt. i, 388.
- Umará: village in Láta country, I, pt. ii, 416.
- Umbarda: pass between Kolába district and Bhor state, XI, 5, 114.
- Umbarda: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Umbargaon: a town in Thána district, Portuguese tower and fire temple at, XIV, 370; sea trade at, XII, 357; survey assessment introduced at (1864), 614-616.
- Umbelliferæ: order of food-plants, XXV, 160.
- Umbhel, Umbher: village near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Umbraj: trade centre in Sátára district, XIX, 215; village and a place of interest, *id.* 597.
- Umata: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151; town, copper-plate grant from, I, pt. i, 113 note 6, 117; I, pt. ii, 312 note 7.
- Umia: *see* Uma.
- Ummad: a caste of Vániás, Meshri, IX, pt. i, 74; Shráváks, take name from Humda, their spiritual head, *id.* 98.
- Umrála: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667.
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- Umro Patkar: Káthi leader, marriage of his daughter with a Rajpút chief of Dháuk, IX, pt. i, 252.
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- Unábdev: place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 477; hot springs at, *id.* 12.
- Unad: son of Lakha, the Samma Rajpút chief of Sind, V, 132.
- Unái: goddess among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi.
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- Unáva: village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 619.
- Unch: river in Baroda, VII, 13.
- Uncha Kotra: place of interest in Káthiáwár, ancient capital of the Vajas, VIII, 668.
- Unchaya: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Unchhali: falls in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 352.
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- Undi: oil-yielding tree in Ratnágiri district, X, 37, 39.
- Undikavátiká: a village granted to a Bráhman by Abhimanyu, Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Undirkheda: place of interest in Khándesh district, a beautiful temple at, XII, 477.
- Undivana Koshthaka: modern Urrukádu near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.

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- Unevál : caste of Gujarát Bráhmans come from Márwár and Rajpútána, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.
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- Upar : a caste of grindstone-makers in Kolhápur, XXIV, 99-100.
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- Upton : Colonel, special envoy deputed (1776) by the Calcutta government to negotiate with ministers in Poona, I, pt. i, 406; XIII, 502; concludes the treaty of Parandhar, XVIII, pt. ii, 259-260.
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- Ushavadáta : son of Dinika and son-in-law of Nahapan; was the Konkani and Dakhan viceroy of his father-in-law Nahapan (A. D. 100), XII, 239 note 7; XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8; XIV, 54; built rest-houses and alms-houses, *id.* 320; his public works and gifts, I, pt. i, 25-26; XVI, 614-615; his probable conversion to Buddhism, XIII, 411 and note 3; his inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 148, 149, 154, 157, 173, 176; XVI, 571, 573, 574, 576, 578.
- Usman ; third Khalifáh (643-655), sends a special officer to India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5.
- Usaman : governor of Bahrein and Persian Gulf, sends (636) a plundering expedition to Hindustán, I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; see also XIV, 355.
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- Usutri : see Malalu.
- Utan : port and town in Thána district, XIV, 372; three land-grant stones found at, about 1835, *id.* 418-419.
- Utban : governor of Basrah, sent to India by Umar, I, pt. i, 505 note 5; IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Utegar : a caste of shepherds in Kolába district, XI, 67.



**Uthamna** : rising from mourning, ceremony relating to, observances in, among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 242.  
**Uthlápát** : sweet rice land in Kolába district, XI, 190.  
**Uthman** : lawful heir of the prophet according to Sunnis, IX, pt. ii, 125, 136.  
**Uthmán-ath-Thákafi** : see Usman, governor of Bahrain.  
**Utkal** : sub-division of Gaud Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1.  
**Utkala** : Orissa, I, pt. ii, 142 ; king of, defeated by Mallugi, the Vádava king, *id.* 235, 516.  
**Utkalas** : people of Orissa, defeated by Mularája, I, pt. ii, 431.  
**Utricularia Albocerulea** : plant with purple flowers, I, pt. ii, 28.  
**Utsarpini** : Jain age, I, pt. i, 193.  
**Uttamabhadras** : Kshatriyas, king of, relieved by Ushavadáta from an attack of the Málayas, I, pt. ii, 148.  
**Uttamapurushas** : Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.  
**Uttamiyar** : female demon killed by Párvati, I, pt. i, 455.  
**Uttara-Purána** : latter half of the *Máha Purána* compiled by Gunabhadra, I, pt. ii, 407, 411.  
**Uttara Rámacharita** : Sanskrit drama by Bhábhuti, I, pt. ii, 136.  
**Uttarayana Samkránti** : the winter solstice, I, pt. ii, 466.  
**Uttar Bhudargad** : hill spur in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 23.  
**Uttungabhuja** : father of Nanda, comes from Upper India and settles to the south of the Godávari, I, pt. ii, 340 note 4.  
**Uzain** : identified with Ujjaini ; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.

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**VACCINATION** : Pátane Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 224-225 ; Beni Israel ceremony, *id.* 531 ; in Surát district, II, 265 ; in Broach district, *id.* 533 ; in Kaira district, III, 141 ; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 291 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 227 ; in Cutch, V, 208-209 ; in Pálanpur, *id.* 316 ; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 396 ; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 90 ; in Baroda territory, VII, 270, 512 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 354 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 295 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 461 ; in Kolába district, XI, 238 ; in Janjira state, *id.* 460 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 340 ; in Thána district, XIII, 668-669 ; in Kánara district, staff, details, cost, XV, pt. ii, 220 ; in Násik district, XVI, 343 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 584-585 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 69 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 418 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 388 ; in Belgauin district, XXI, 491, 492 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 623-624 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 526 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 288 ; a pamphlet on (1803), published in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 564.  
**Vacha**, **Vachania** : land tenure in Baroda state, VII, 351.  
**Váchaspatimisra** : author of the *Bhámati*, a commentary on *Vedantasutrabhasya*, I, pt. ii, 245.

**Vachha** : lord of the Agra race, said to have started Chandravausa and Vachha clans ; said to be head of Sámbar Chohána, IX, pt. i, 450.  
**Vachhya** : Rájput clan founded by lord Vachha, IX, pt. i, 450.  
**Vachran** : goddess of the Gujarát *sutárs*, IX, pt. i, 205.  
**Váit** : *táluma* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.  
**Vad** : *Ficus Bengalensis*, a timber tree, XXV, 129 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 24 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 54 ; Indian fig, believed to be the emblem of Shiv ; worship of, by women on full moon days, object of the worship, IX, pt. i, 388.  
**Váda** : religious discussion, I, pt. i, 181.  
**Váda** : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock crops and people, XIII, 675-678. *Town*, *id.* 528 ; XIV, 372 ; inscription of Suketvarman at, XIII, 420 ; I, pt. i, 107.  
**Vadádra** : Bráhman sub-caste in Gujarát, said to be immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.  
**Vadagám** : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 425.  
**Vadagra** : superior quality salt prepared in Ahmadábád district, IV, 117.  
**Vadal** : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.  
**Vádál** : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.  
**Vadáli** : ancient town in Mahi Kántha, has a revenue and police-station, V, 442.  
**Vadáli** : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.  
**Vadáli** : canal in Násik district, XVI, 94.  
**Vadapadraka** : village identified with Baroda, I, pt. i, 125 ; I, pt. ii, 399.  
**Vadar**, **Vaddar** : a caste of wood-cutters and quarrymen in Ratnágiri, X, 128 ; in Kolába district, XI, 72 ; in Janjira state, *id.* 414 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 114 ; in Thána district, XIII, 181-182 ; in Násik district, XVI, 64, 65 ; in Ahmadnagar district, 141-145 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 426-428 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 97 ; in Sholápur, district, XX, 167-169 ; in Belgauin district, XXI, 177 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 210-213 ; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 31, 108-109 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 347, 348 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 197-198.  
**Vadaran** : see Goli.  
**Vadaváli** : sub-division in Baroda, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, soil, occupancy, and population, VII, 607, 608.  
**Vaddar** : see Vadar.  
**Vaddaravula** : tax of Chángadevayya, I, pt. ii, 450, 451.  
**Vaddi** : pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 354.  
**Vaddiga** : Amoghavarsha, the Ráshtrakúta king, successor of Govinda IV, I, pt. ii, 414 note 1, 418 ; his *biruda*, epithet, and titles, *id.* 418 ; his wife, *id.* 296, 418.  
**Vandiga** : Yádava chief of Seunadesa, feudatory of the Ráshtrakúta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 231, 232, 420, 513 ; successor of Bhíllama III, *id.* 234, 231, 515.  
**Váde** : market town in Poona district, temple at, XVII, pt. iii, 453-454.

- Vadenpur : village in Dhárwar district, inscription at, XXII, 788.
- Vade Padel : village in Ratnágiri district, caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Vadgaon : a village in the Mával *táluka* of the Poona district, convention of 1779 signed at, XVIII, pt. iii 453; XVIII, pt. ii, 265-266; XIV 201; XIII, 318, 504, 505; I, pt. ii, 103, 605; convention of, disallowed by the Bombay council, I, pt. i, 407.
- Vadgaon : a village in the Khed *táluka* of the Poona district, temple at, XVII, pt. iii, 453.
- Vadgaon : town in Kolhápúr state, its history, temples at, XXIV, 321.
- Vadgaon : a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
- Vadgaon Amba : an important market town in Khándesh district, a temple and a well at, XII, 478.
- Vadgaon Darya : a village in Ahmadnagar district, caverns at, XVII, 741.
- Vadhavan : a petty Bhil state in Khándesh district, XII, 606.
- Vadhavo : presents, giving of, during pregnancy ceremony among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 229.
- Vadhol : Rájputs of Ráthod clan in Káthiáwar, VIII, 110; drive the Chavadás from Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 129.
- Vadhias : village in Pálanpur state, original seat of the Chavadás, V, 349-350; I, pt. i, 149, 150.
- Vadhrira : village identified with Berdi, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Vadhrvan : a city in Gujarát, ancient capital of Chápa dynasty, I, pt. i, 138, 139, 180 note 2, 186, 469; Jhala Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 127, 488.
- Vádi : meaning of the word, I, pt. ii, 208 note 3.
- Vadi : Sávantvádi, insurrection in (1844-1845), I, pt. ii, 129.
- Vadi : estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
- Vadi : wandering caste of mill-sellers in Káthiáwar, VIII, 159.
- Vádía : family among early Pársi settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195. *See* Lavji Nasarvanji Vádía.
- Vádi Machál : hill fort, in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 4.
- Vádi Narsinh : town in Kolhápúr, temples and fair at, XXIV, 321, 322.
- Vádírāj : Vaishnav *guru* (1582), XV, pt. ii, 346-347.
- Vádi Ratnágiri : *see* Jotibá's hill.
- Vádla : hot spring in Khándesh district, XII, 13.
- Vadnagar : town in Baroda territory, fairs and temple at, VII, 623-624; hospitals at, *id.* 508; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix; original seat of Nágár Bráhmans, *id.* 13, 15; said to have been founded by Kanaksen, *id.* 15 and note 1; identified with Anarttapura- *id.* 13 note 2; installation of Shiv's *ling* under the name of Hatareshvar at, *id.* 16; besieged by Antáji Bháskar, again by Kantáji, burnt (1725), I, pt. i, 370, 467, 546.
- Vadnagara : sub-caste of Nágár Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.
- Vadod : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 670.
- Vad Pornima : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243-244.
- Vadsar : Káthi chief of Jasdan, model landlord, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Vadshighát : hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2.
- Vadtát : village in Kaira district, head-quarters of the Svámi Náráyan sect, III, 178-180; IX, pt. i, 537, 549.
- Vádugi : *see* Vaddiga the Yadava chief.
- Vaduj : town in Sátara district, XIX, 600.
- Vágabhaya : *see* Báhada.
- Vagad : province in Cutch, V, 2, 131, 138.
- Vágadh : a village near Rádhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Vagatores : birds in Thána district, XIII, 53.
- Vágbhata : Sanskrit medical author, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Vageshankar Gavrishankar : Mr., *naib diván* of Bhávnagar; his collection of articles found in Valabhi, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
- Vaggayá : a caste of beggars in Dhárwar district, XXII, 212-213; ministrants at the fair of Gudguddapur, *id.* 721.
- Vaggháchebha : modern Vághodia near Baroda, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vaggháchebhat : Tiger's Terrace, hill in Thána district, XIII, 5.
- Vághad : a village in Násik district, reservoir at, XVI, 95.
- Vágham Chavdagud : a village in Cutch, temple at, V, 252-253.
- Vághandevi : goddess of the Chodhras, IX, pt. i, 378.
- Vaghar : pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Vaghavri : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 670.
- Vághbáras : tiger's twelfth, worship of tiger on, IX, pt. i, 378.
- Vagh Dev : tiger god, worship of, by early tribes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 292, 319, 322; worshipped by Poona Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 291.
- Vágha : *see* Vaghya.
- Vághela : a town near Pálanpur, V, 350; I, pt. i, 465.
- Vághela Rájputs : in Cutch, V, 68-69, 132, 133, 138; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 115, 284. *See* Vághelas.
- Vághelas : branch of the Chalukyas of Anahilaváda, help the last Chalukya king and succeed him, I, pt. i, 196-197; their rule and genealogy, *id.* 198-206; Rájput rulers of Gujarát (1240-1304) after the Solankis, *id.* 526; I, pt. ii, 525 and note 4, 582 note 1; existing chiefships, IX, pt. i, 129; Chamunda their family deity, *id.* 136; Shakti-worshipers, worship the horse on Dasara day, worship picture of *koyel* or cuckoo; pacification of flood-spirits by, *id.* 137; rulers of Cambay, VI, 215; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3.
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- Vaghers : pass and fort in Násik district, XVI, 128, 660, 661, 441.
- Vágheri : hill in Ratnágiri district, a well-known land mark for seamen, X, 469.
- Vagbeshvari : goddess of Shrimál, family deity of Meshri Shrimali Vániás, IX, pt. i, 73, 200 and note 3.
- Vaghili : village in Khándesh district, temples at, XII, 478.
- Vághnakha : tiger's claws, Shiváji murders (1659) Afzulkhán with, XIX, 236 and note 1.
- Vaghoba : see Vagh Dev Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 291.
- Vaghoba : hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2.
- Vághod : village in Khándesh district, mosque at, XII, 478.
- Vághodla : a village north of Baroda, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vagholi : a village near Sopara in Thána district, XIV, 514, 322; an inscribed stone at, *id.* 419.
- Vághotan : a small village and port on the Vijaydurg river in Ratnágiri district, X, 374.
- Vághpur : a village in Ahmadábád district, tombs at, IV, 354.
- Vághri : a caste of hunters in Gujarát, strength, meaning of name, history, origin, IX, pt. i, 486, 510-512; divisions, *id.* 512; origin of divisions, appearance, dress, huts, food, means of livelihood, *id.* 513; religion, chief holidays, saints among ancestors, *id.* 514; take pride in the chastity of women, ordeal to prove woman's chastity, *id.* 514-515; vow-making by, fulfilment of, *id.* 516-517; customs, marriage, *id.* 517; birth, death, *id.* 518; in Cutch, V, 82; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 158; in Thána district, XIII, 182.
- Vághvihir : pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Vághya : a caste of beggars in Sholápur district, XX, 188-189; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 476-477.
- Vághjái : hill in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 8.
- Vághjipur : village in Baroda state, place of pilgrimage, VII, 591.
- Vágra : village in Broach district, I, pt. i, 129 and note 3.
- Váhadasimha : son of Udayasimha, I, pt. i, 471.
- Váhadi : mountain pass, Bittigo driven as far as, I, pt. ii, 459, 497, 575.
- Váhagaon : gorge in Sātára district, XIX, 202.
- Váhi Pujan : book worship on last day of the year, details of ceremony among Gujarát Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 82.
- Vahista Mathra : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (3).
- Vaibhale : a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
- Vaidarbha : see Vidarbha.
- Vaidhrat : day for making charitable gifts to Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 continued on page 24.
- Vaidisa : Besnagar Samantabhadra's visit to, I, pt. ii, 407.
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- Vaidn : a caste of medicine hawkers in Ratnágiri district, X, 129; in Násik district, XVI, 6; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 212-214; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 477-479; in Sātára district, XIX, 123-124.
- Vaidyanath : place of pilgrimage in Bengal, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vaidyas : native physicians in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 69-71; in Baroda, VII, 499-501; in Ratnágiri district, X, 294.
- Vaijánones : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 684.
- Vaijayanti : probably Buzantion of the Greek geographers, probably Banavási; may be identified with Vijaydurg, I, pt. ii, 174-175; Kadamba king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 285, 285, 345.
- Vairág : town in Sholápur district, trade centre, XX, 503.
- Vairagad : fort mentioned by Ferishtah, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Vairagi : a caste of religious beggars in Káthiáwar, VIII, 155. See Bairagi.
- Vairamegha : *biruda* of Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389 note 5, 399 note 7.
- Vairát : *rāja* of Matsyanagar, gave shelter to the Pándavas, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Vairátapur : modern Hangal, I, pt. ii, 558.
- Vairátgad : Sahyadri spur in Sātára district, XIX, 6; hill-fort, fort details, a great banian tree at the foot of, *id.* 9, 601.
- Vairatpur : or Virát, supposed to be Dholka, Pándavs take refuge at, IX, pt. i, 252 note 1, 294.
- Vairisimba : Chávada king (A. p. 845) mentioned in *Prabandhachintámáni*, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Vaiságra : village at the foot of the Náná pass in Thána district, XIV, 287.
- Vaisha : a caste of artificers and domestics mentioned by Ibní Khurdadbeh, I, pt. i, 530.
- Vaishákshara : a division in Thána district, surveyed (1771-72), XIII, 558.
- Vaishnav : creed or sects, in Gujarát, four cults or *sampradayas*—*shrí*, *sanakadi*, *sambha*, *Bráhma*; generation, IX, pt. i, 533; followers of Vishnu called, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549; Hoysalas converted to, I, pt. ii, 491.
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- Vaishnava Cave : at Bádámi, completed (578), I, pt. ii, 346.
- Vaishnavi : one of the divine mothers (Pleiades), I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Vaishya Vani : traders in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 180, 181; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 279; in Sholápur district, XX, 86.
- Vaitál Dev : worship of, IX, pt. i, 292.
- Vaitarna : river, rises near Trimbak in the Nasik district, runs through the Thána district and falls into the Arabian Sea, XVI, 7; forms the boundary of the Portuguese district of Bassein and Daman, I, pt. ii, 54, 71; perhaps Ptolemy's Goaris (A. D. 150), its sanctity, course, tributaries, XIII, 8-10.
- Vaitarni : river in the infernal regions, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Vaiti : early tribe in Thána district, XIII, 182.
- Vajai Mátá : patron goddess of Bajániás, IX, pt. i, 503.

- Vajantra**: pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 151.
- Vājantri**: a caste of musicians in Ratnāgiri district, X, 415; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 111. See Ghadae.
- Vajas**: Rājput branch of Rāthod clan, IX, pt. i, 129; were much harassed by *girāsias* and sought the protection of Bhāvnagar, VIII, 110.
- Vājaneya**: section of Mādhyandin Brāhmins in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62.
- Vajifa**: land held at quit-rent in Baroda, VII, 351.
- Vajirgad**: fort in Thāna district, remains at, XIV, 373.
- Vajjada I**: North Konkan Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 539. See Vajjadadeva.
- Vajjada II**: North Konkan Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 539. See Vajjadadeva II.
- Vajjadadeva I**: seventh Thāna Silāhāra king, son of Goggi, I, pt. ii, 15, 17; XIII, 422 note 1, 424.
- Vajjadadeva II**: ninth Thāna Silāhāra king, son of Aparājita, I, pt. ii, 15, 18, 542 note 6; XIII, 422 note 1, 425.
- Vajra**: Kalachurya king Bijjala's son, I, pt. ii, 471, 477.
- Vajrabai**: hot springs in Thāna district, XIII, 16, 509, 510; XIV, 373-374.
- Vajradeva**: see Vajra.
- Vajragad**: peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Vajrahasta**: Ganga king, his Parla-kimedi grant, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Vajrata**: paramount king of Northern India, defeated by Vinayāditya, I, pt. ii, 368, 378, 389.
- Vajreshvari**: temple of, at Gunj in Thāna district, XIV, 105.
- Vajrin**: ruler of Mangalveshtaka, slain by Bhillama, the Devagiri Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Vakal**: village in Baroda state, VII, 578.
- Vakāl**: Sopāra hill in Thāna district, XIII, 408, 409.
- Vakātaka**: see Vindhyaśakti.
- Vakeśvara**: village, Shiva's temple at, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Vakhār**: business office of a Vania banker, IX, pt. i, 79.
- Vakhātnāth**: saint or *pir*, of Pātan, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Vakhatsingh**: fifty-ninth or the last viceroy of Gujarāt appointed by the imperial court, I, pt. i, 332.
- Vakhtapur**: estate in Rewa Kāntha, V, 151.
- Vakil**: deputy of Khojāh *imāms*, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Vakil-ul-Mutlak**: title bestowed (1792) on the Peshwa, XVIII, pt. ii, 268-269; XIX, 298.
- Vakkal**: caste of husbandmen in Kānarv district, XV, pt. ii, 3-4.
- Vakkalori**: Western Chalukya record from, I, pt. ii, 316, 322, 376; copper-plate grant of Kirtivarmān II from, *id.* 327, 330, 374, 377, 378, 427 and note 3.
- Vakkund**: village near Sampgaon in Belgaum district, temple at, XXI, 609.
- Vaktāpur**: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 427.
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- Vākyaṇadīya**: work on Sanskrit grammar, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Vāl**: pulse variety in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Vala**: ancient Valabhipur, state and town in Kāthiawār, its old history, VIII, 670-675; IX, pt. i, 20; I, pt. i, 506.
- Valabhdās Mānikchand**: Baroda merchant, his family imprisoned by Vānirām, commits suicide (1834), VIII, 248.
- Valabhi**: city in Surāshtra or Kāthiawār, modern Vala or Valeh, capital of Valabhi dynasty, I, pt. i, 78 and note 1; history, *id.* 78-106; Mihira or Gurjjara conquest of (490), *id.* 489; its kings succeed the early Guptas in Kāthiawār, referred to as a *tirtha* or sacred place, I, pt. ii, 515, 284 and note 4; its king anointed by Vishnuvardhana-Yashodharman to the rule of Kāthiawār, *id.* 526, 382; defeated by Harshavardhana (606-648), *id.* 314 note 1; Godhra owned by, *id.* 315, 382; at war with Dadda III (706), *id.* 316; stops the progress of the Western Chalukya king Mangaleśa, *id.* 336; irregularities in the succession of the rulers of, *id.* 346 note 4; Bāshrakūtas kept back by the kings of, end of the dynasty, *id.* 382; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix; called Valabhipur, *id.* 125, 488, 495; ruined by Arabs, *id.* 125, 496; I, pt. i, 506, 524, 525.
- Valabhipur**: Gujarāt capital, XV, pt. i, 117 note 1. See Valabhi.
- Valabhis**: Hindu kings in Kāthiawār, VII, 274-277; I, pt. i, 516; supposed by Dr. Bhagvanlal to be Gurjjars; by Dr. Hultzsch to be Maitrakas and therefore Gurjjars, IX, pt. i, 479, 492; admitted as Rājputa, *id.* 480, 486, 488; Bhatārka, their founder (480), *id.* 479, 492; Balas or Valas, rulers of Valabhi are Maitrakas and therefore Gurjjaras, *id.* 125, 479, 488, 492, 495-496; ancestors of Gohils or Sisodias, *id.* 29-30, 125, 129, 492, 494 note 2, 495; their administration (500-700), I, pt. i, 81.
- Valāshaka**: province, mentioned by Jinaprabhāsuri, I, pt. i, 78.
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- Vālākhiyā**: see Koli.
- Valalan**: see Mudliar.
- Valam**: a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 20.
- Vāla Matra**: a Kāthi out-law in Gir hills, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Valamdas Bāva**: Bhārvar saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Vāland**: a caste of barbers in Cutch, V, 76.
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- Vālās**: tribes of Rājputa claim to belong to Kāthiawār, VIII, 110, 114 note 3. See Valabhis.
- Valasua**: Rathor chiefship in Mahi Kāntha, IX, pt. i, 128; V, 427.
- Valāti**: inner uplands in Ratnāgiri district, X, 151 note 1.

- Valaváda: probably Válvá in Kolhápúr state, I, pt. ii, 548, 549.
- Válával: village in Sávantvádi state, X, 469.
- Valavas; guards to travellers and goods, Bhátas used as, their devotion to duty and self-sacrifice, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1; Charáns used as, 217 and note 3.
- Valaváta: modern Válavdem, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Válavdem: place of residence of Gandaráditya the Kolhápúr Siláhára ruler, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Valeh: modern name of Valabhi, town, its site examined (1872), I, pt. i, 78 and note 1.
- Valentia: Lord, his visit to Sálsette (1803), I, pt. ii, 123; his journey from Panvel to Khandála, XIII, 303; his visit to Elephanta, XIV, 88; to Khopivli, *id.* 201; his notice of the painting of a saint at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 223 note 1, 227; his notice of Panvel and Thána, *id.* 295, 361; at Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 414-419.
- Valermáni: timber tree, XXV, 37.
- Valhár: a caste of beggars in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 118.
- Válhe: village in Poona district, supposed birth-place of the poet Válmik, XVIII, pt. iii, 454.
- Valipattana: stronghold founded by Dhammiyara, Siláhára king of the Southern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Válkhel: a caste of Bráhmans in Outch, a trace of Báhika Bráhmans in, created by Brahma to live in Bet Dwarka, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5.
- Vallabha: title or epithet of the kings of the Western Chalukya family, I, pt. ii, 181, 190, 324, 326, 344, 351, 377; epithet of Buddhavarman of the Gujarát branch of the Western Chalukyas of Bádámi, *id.* 359; epithet assumed by the Ráshtrakúta king, Dantidurga, *id.* 389; by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 199, 408 and note 4, 409; *see also* I, pt. i, 127, 525.
- Vallabha or Vallabhachárya: founder of Vallabhacháryan cult of Vaishnav sects, his life, teachings, descendants and works, IX, pt. i, 533, 535-536.
- Vallabhachári: Vaishnav religious sect otherwise called Vallabhacháryan or Pushti Marga, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 535.
- Vallabhakula: title of Vallabhachárya *Satsvarup*, IX, pt. i, 536.
- Vallabharája: Chaulukya king (A. D. 1010), son of Chamunda; marches against Málwa, dies of small-pox, I, pt. i, 162.
- Vallabhendra: epithet of Pulikeśin II, used in the Eastern Chalukya records, I, pt. ii, 351.
- Vallabhad: hill and fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 609-610.
- Vallam: village in Madras, inscription on a rock-cut Śaiva temple at, I, pt. ii, 328.
- Valle: Dela, Italian traveller, visits Mandu (1623), I, pt. i, 381; *see* Dela Valle.
- Vallór: town, passed through by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 498.
- Valúraka: *see* Valúraka.
- Valluriká: village granted to a Bráhma by Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Válmik: reputed author of the Rámáyan, XXIV, 106.
- Válo: guinea worm, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Válpapri: food plant, XXV, 153.
- Valsang: town in Sholápur district, dyeing and weaving industries at, XX, 503-504.
- Valtar: a system of compensation in Mahi Kantha, V, 390.
- Valúraka: village in the Nizám's dominions, cave monastery at, I, pt. ii, 149, 175, 391 note 6.
- Válvá: sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops, people, XIX, 442-444; survey of, *id.* 380-383. *Town*, history, *id.* 601-602; Sultan Muazzam at (1685), *id.* 246; I, pt. ii, 654; surrendered to the British (1818), *id.* 308.
- Válva: *dumála* village in Kolhápúr, history, mosque and fair at, XXIV, 322.
- Vámana: great-grandfather of Hemádri, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Vámanasthali: modern Vanthali in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 160.
- Váman Dvadashi: Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 248-249.
- Váman Pandit: Marátha poet, his works, died (1673), XIX, 534.
- Vámarási: Pandit in Kumárapála's court, insults Hemachandra, loses his annuity, I, pt. i, 163.
- Vambhori: a great market town with a railway station in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 741.
- Vana: a tribute paying *taluka* in Káthiáwár VIII, 675.
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- Vanaút: star of the south, identified with the star "Fowahant," IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Vana-parvan: third book of the *Mahábhārata*, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Vanarája: Chávada king (720-780), born and bred in forest, founded Anahilaváda; his installation, his image, his successors, I, pt. i, 150, 151-152, 153, 155, 512.
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- Vandau: hill-fort in Sátára district, XIX, 9; Bajába Purandhare imprisoned in (1788), *id.* 297.
- Vandásurchauka: fortress at, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
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- Vandiga: *see* Vaddiga, the Yádava chief.
- Van-Dindori: grant of Govin<sup>d</sup> III at, I, pt. i, 123, 466, 468.
- Vanellinae: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 91.

- Vanga**: eastern Bengal, I, pt. i, 124, 468; I, pt. ii, 281; king of, brought under subjection, *id.* 219; conquered by Kirtivarma I, *id.* 345; by the Gurjara king, *id.* 400; king of, worships the Rāshtrakūta king Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402.
- Vangadhra**: a tribute-paying *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 676.
- Vangalia**: mentioned by Ptolemy, Vengurla rocks (?) in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 336.
- Vangaon**: village in Thāna district, XIV, 53.
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- Vanhalli**: a village in Dhārwar district, a temple of Ishvar with an inscription at, XXII, 786.
- Vāni**: village in the Nāsik district, temples, inscriptions and reservoir at, XVI, 661-662.
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- Vankāpura**: modern Bankāpur, I, pt. ii, 411.
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- Varadā**: river in Vidarbha, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Varadapāluka**: village in the Lat province, I, pt. i, 130.
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 Vardhāri : sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 124.  
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 Varuna : village in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 380.  
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Vaśan : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 144.

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Vasantapriyārāja : vassal of Mahendrapotārāja, I, pt. ii, 328.

Vasantasena : king of Nepāl, I, pt. i, 84.

Vasantgad : hill fort in Sātara district, XIX, 7, 11; surprised (1659) by Shivāji, XVIII, pt. ii, 228; XIX, 238; taken (1699) by Aurangzib, *id.* 250; taken (1706) by the Marāthās, *id.* 253; action near (1807), *id.* 300; Trimbakji Denglia imprisoned in (1815), *id.* 300; surrendered to the British (1818), *id.* 308, 461.

Vāsantikādevi : goddess Padmāvatī, family goddess of the Hoysalas, I, pt. ii, 490.

Vasavad : a tribute-paying *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, a fort at, VIII, 684.

Vasco da Gama : Portuguese statesman, comes to India (1498), XV, pt. ii, 101-102; anchors at Anjidiv, XIII, 470; XV, pt. ii, 252-253, 278, 308; stops at the island of Bantkal, *id.* 271.

Vashale : village in Thāna district, rock-cut temple at, XIV, 375.

Vāshishthiputra : *see* Vāsishthiputra.

Vāshishti : river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 6-8.

Vāsind : village in Thāna district, XIV, 375.

Vāsingapur : a fort at, erected by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.

Vasistha : *rishi*, his foreign allies, IX, pt. i, 447 and note 6; *see* also I, pt. i, 461.

Vāsishthi : mother of Pulamāyi, I, pt. ii, 149; wife of Gotamiputra Sātākarni, *id.* 151.

Vāshishthiputra or putra : identified with Sātākarni prince Chatarapana (185 A. D.), I, pt. ii, 153-154, 167; XII, 484 and note 3.

Vāsishthiputra : Andhrabhritya king (133-162), I, pt. ii, 10; XVIII, pt. ii, 213.

Vasna : Rathor chiefship in Mahi Kāntha, IX, pt. i, 128; V, 425.

Vasna : river in Sātara district, XIX, 15.

Vaso : town in Baroda state, Rustam Ali's death at (1725), VII, 170; tomb of Rustam Ali at, *id.* 539.

Vāsota : hill fort in Sātara district, fort details, history, XIX, 606-608, 9; captured by Shivāji (1653), *id.* 233; taken by Tāi Telin, Parashurām Pant Pratidhi's mistress (1807), I, pt. ii, 609; XIX, 299-300; Pratapsinh (1810-1839) imprisoned at (1817), *id.* 301; siege of (1818), *id.* 306-307.

Vāsra : a division in Thāna district, surveyed (1795-96), XIII, 558.

Vassilief : traveller, luxurious life of the monks of Kānheri according to, XIV, 137.

Vasterlox : husbandman, a class of the old Persian community; IX, pt. ii, 213.

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Vastupāla : minister of Lavanaprasāda Vāghelā, I, pt. ii, 241; builds magnificent Jain temples, I, pt. i, 199 and note 2, 200, 201, 202 and note 1; governor of Cambay (1241), VI, 215.

Vastupālacharita : life of Vastupāla by Somesvara, I, pt. i, 199.

Vastu-shānti : house consecration ceremony, XX, 524-527; IX, pt. i, 204.

Vāsudev : a caste of beggars in Khāndesh district, XII, 124; in Nāsik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 187-188; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 479-480; in Sātara district, XIX, 124; in Sholapur district, XX, 491; in Belgaum district, XXI, 188, 189; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 118; in Thāna district, XIII, 199.

Vasudeva : Kushān king (A. D. 123-150), defeated by the Yaudheyas, I, pt. i, 37.

Vasudeva : Chohān king (780), mentioned in the *Hammiramahākāvya*, I, pt. i, 157.

Vasudeva : one of the names of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 142.

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Vasudev Balvant Phadke : his organization of a gang of robbers; their dacoities, captured by Colonel Daniell at Devah Nadige (1879), XIII, 637-638, 526; *see* also XVIII, pt. iii, 38, 424; XXIII, 645-646.

Vāsuki : Nāga king, I, pt. ii, 576-577.

Vasurna : state in Khāndesh district, XII, 606.

Vasvāya : *literally* a settler, artizans in a village community so called, IV, 106.

Vatan : service tenure in Thāna district, XIII, 534, 537-539.

Vatanagara : district in the vicinity of Nāsik, I, pt. ii, 398.

Vatandārs : in Baroda, VII, 362-363; Kaubi, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 156.

Vatapadrapura : probably Baroda, I, pt. i, 183.

Vātāpi : identification of, with modern Bādāmi in Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 280 and note 3, 351 note 1, 356, 538 note 8; destroyed by Narasimhavarman I, *id.* 326; taken by Mahāmalla, the Pallava king, *id.* 328, 329 note 4; captured by and capital of Pulikeśin I, *id.* 181, 189, 344, 345; adorned by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 345; installation of the gods Brāhma, Vishna, and Mahēśvara at (699), *id.* 371.

Vātāpi : Bādāmi demon, story of, XXIII, 378.

Vatāpikonda : taker of Vātāpi, epithet of Narasimhavarman I, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322.

Vatāpipura : *see* Vātāpi.

Vatavrikshadhvaja : banner of the Guttas, I, pt. ii, 578.

Vātegaon : village in Sātara district, temples at, XIX, 608, 609.

Vateria Indica : timber tree, XXV, 15.

Vathira : king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.

Vat Pūja : fig-tree worship among Deshastha Brāhmans in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 56.

Vātrak : river in Mahi Kāntha, V, 357.

Vātrak Kāntha : sub-division in Mahi Kāntha, V, 353.

Vatse : *gotra*, I, pt. ii, 482.

Vatsarāja : king of Ujjain, I, pt. i, 466, 468; Gurjjara king, his success in Bengal, *id.* 527; defeated by Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393, 197; contemporary of Govinda III, *id.* 395.

Vatsavriti : Hindu holiday, worship of banian tree on, IX, pt. i, 47.



- Vatsyāyana : author of the *Kāmasūtras*, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Vattaraka : village, modern Watargon in Thāna district, XIV, 385 and note 1.
- Vatvad : hill in Thāna district, XIII, 4.
- Vaupell : Mr. (1837), his description of Māuheri caves, XIV, 164; of Sopāra, *id.* 323.
- Vautha : village in Ahmadābād district, fair at, IV, 354.
- Vaux's tomb : in Surat, II, 334.
- Vay : Chohan Rājput chiefship in Pālanpur, IX, pt. i, 125; V, 333-334, 281, 350.
- Vāvā : caste of traders in Cutch, V, 56.
- Vavania, Vavanya : a small port in the gulf of Cutch, was formerly in a flourishing state, VIII, 412, 684; V, 211.
- Vavdi Dharvala : *taluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 683.
- Vavdi Mohoti : village under Pālitāna state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 684.
- Vavdi Rājgar : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 683.
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- Vavulatalla : territorial division mentioned in the Karda grant, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Vayada : a caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 21; of Vanias, sub-divisions, special feature of marriage rites, *id.* 74; Vanias in Cutch, V, 48, 50.
- Vayajalladeva : manager of Tripurushaprāsāda temple at Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 161.
- Vayu : element, *see* wind, Marut, deity presiding over wind, IX, pt. i, 348.
- Vayu Puran : Hindu religious book, I, pt. ii, 133, 134, 156, 165, 177.
- Vazen : perhaps Vāsind, I, pt. ii, 49.
- Veadors : Portuguese officers, factors, I, pt. ii, 52, 53.
- Vedant : a Brāhman sub-division in Cutch, V, 47; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 21.
- Vedānta Kalpataru : commentary on Vachaspathimisra's *Bhāmati*, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Vedantasutrabhāshya : Samkarāchārya's work, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Vedashāla : Vedic school in Ratnāgiri district, X, 290.
- Vedasiras : same as Sīva S'ri mentioned in *Bhāgavata*, I, pt. ii, 155.
- Vedganga : river in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 8, 9, 10, 11.
- Vedic Rites : names of, practised by Gujarāt Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 31 and note 3.
- Vedic Sacrifices : performance of (B. C. 100), XVIII, pt. iii, 220.
- Vedisri : Śātakarni king (B. C. 100), XIV, 288; XVIII, pt. ii, 212; XVI, 612, 614; XVIII, pt. iii, 220.
- Vogāvatī : river near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Vegetables : at Mātherān, XIV, 250; varieties of, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 21; in Nāsik district, XVI, 105; bulb, fruit, pod, leaf, in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 180-184.
- Vegu : *see* Bhansālī.
- Vehār : lake in Thāna district, XIII, 11-12, 425 note 6, 461; XIV, 375-378; remains at, *id.* 379.
- Vehargaon : village in Poona district, cave, details and inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. iii, 454-464; *see* also under Karle.
- Vehela : pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 1 28.
- Vehergaon : spur in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
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- Veholi : village in Thāna district, hot spring at, XIV, 379.
- Vejalakotha : an ancient historical town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 685.
- Vejanand Bhusariyo : Chāran saint, IX, pt. i, 272.
- Vejāpur : village in the Mahi Kāntha, I, pt. ii, 359 note 3.
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- Vekria : a tribute-paying *taluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 685.
- Vel : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 7.
- Velachha : sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 577-578. *Town, id.* 578.
- Velali : caste of writers in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 256-257.
- Velāpa Rāi : former servant of the Vijayana-gar king, independent ruler of Bankāpur, defends himself with much vigour against the Musalmāns of Bijāpur (1573), I, pt. ii, 645.
- Velapur : village in Sholāpur district, temple and inscriptions at, XX, 504.
- Velāpura : Belāpura, modern Belur in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 298; historical authority of the Hoysalas first connected with, *id.* 491 and note 2, 498.
- Velas : town in Janjira state, birth-place of Bālāji Janardan *alias* Nana Phadnavis, XI, 467.
- Vellore : town in the North Arcot district, Madras, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 332, 419, 421.
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- Velūrppādi : village granted by Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 422.
- Vena : Royal *rishī*, caused a confusion of castes, IX, pt. i, 434 and note 9.
- Venefars : perhaps Vanjāris (1670), traders in Konkani according to Ogilby, X, 466.
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- Vijāmbā**: great-granddaughter of Kokkalla I, I, pt. ii, 296.
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- Vijayabhattarika**: wife of Chanāraditya, the brother of Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 185, 186, 365, 366.
- Vijayabuddhavarman**: Pallava king, grants of, I, pt. ii, 319 and note 2.
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- Vijayāditya**: mythical Chālukya king, comes from the north, attacks Trilochana-Pallava and loses his life, I, pt. ii, 340-341.
- Vijayāditya**: Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (696-733), assists his grandfather in a southern campaign and his father in the northern campaign, and acquires the signs of Ganga and Yamuna, is appointed *goverdāja* or prince regent, *id.* 189, 368, 370-371; taken prisoner; escapes and contrives to tranquillise disturbances in his country, *id.* 189, 370-371; succeeds his father, his *viruda*, epithets, and titles, *id.* 370; his temple of Vijayeshvara, *id.* 371; records of his time, *id.* 189, 337 note 2, 338, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 399, 419 note 2; ancestor of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, *id.* 379, 427; see also I, pt. i, 150; XV, pt. ii, 82; XXIII, 385.
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- Vikramāditya: king of Ujjini, nine gems of the court of, I, pt. ii, 144; defeated by Sulivāhana, *id.* 169-170.
- Vikramāditya: ancestor of the Guttas of Guttal, I, pt. ii, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583.
- Vikramāditya: name of Chandragupta II, I, pt. i, 65, 67.
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- Vikramāditya I:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1009-1011), succeeds his uncle, I, pt. ii, 213. *See* Vikramāditya V.
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- Vikramāditya II:** Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (733-746), succeeds his father, I, pt. ii, 189, 374; his *birudas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 374; marries two uterine sisters of the Kalachuri family, *id.* 190, 225, 374, 414 note 4; his family foe, *id.* 316; his conquests, *id.* 189-190, 327 and note 8, 374-375; sets up a pillar of victory on the shore of the southern ocean, *id.* 375; confers the badge of honour called *Mume-perjerēpapatla*, and the name of Tribhuvanāchārāya upon the architect Gunda, *id.* 376; records of his time, *id.* 327, 372, 375-376. *See* also XV, pt. ii, 82; XXIII, 385-386.
- Vikramāditya III:** Western Chālukya prince, one of the ancestors of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378, 379.
- Vikramāditya IV:** father of Taila II, founder of the Western Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378; marries a princess of Chedi, *id.* 296, 379-380, 427.
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- Vikramāditya V:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1009 and 1011), succeeds his uncle, his *biruda*, his records, I, pt. ii, 333, 426, 434 and note 3, 435, 458 note 2. *See* Vikramāditya I, Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni.
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- Vikrama Era:** commencing B. C. 58, said to be founded by Vikramāditya, the mythical king of Ujjain, I, pt. ii, 579; its early name Mālav, *id.* 311.
- Vikramānka:** Hangal Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 559.
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- Vikramasimha:** Paramāra king of Chandravati, joins the king of Sāmbhara and is dethroned by Kumārāpala, I, pt. i, 185, 188.
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- Vimaleshvar: temple of, at Nirmal in Thána district, XIV, 293.
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- Vinayāditya: Western Chálukya king of Badāmi (680-696), I, pt. ii, 296; succeeds his father, *id.* 367; date of the commencement of his reign, *id.* 365 note 3, 367 note 4; his *birudas*, epithets and titles; his conquests; acquires the *padmābhaya* banner and other insignia of sovereignty from some paramount king of Northern India, *id.* 188-189, 362, 368; reforms of his time, 342, 360 note 1, 368-370, 428 note 4; identified with Yundhamalla I, *id.* 380 note 6; his spiritual adviser, *id.* 291; probably referred to under the name of Aditya in the *Samskhepasārīraka*, *id.* 212; see also I, pt. i, 56, 110; his inscriptions, *id.* 111; XV, pt. ii, 81-82; XXIII, 384-385.
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- Vingavalli: Chálukyas conquered at, by Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 402.
- Vishukadadutu, Vinhupaduchutu: family name of king Haritiputra Śatakarni, I, pt. ii, 278.
- Vinján: a ruined town in Cutch, the site of Kanchiba Páttan in the vicinity of, temples at, V, 253.
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- Viradāman: thirteenth Kshatrapa (A. D. 236-238), coins of, I, pt. i, 46; I, pt. ii, 294.
- Viradhavala: Vāghela king (1233-1238), I, pt. i, 179, 196, 197; his father abdicates in his favour; his expeditions against Vanthali, Bhadrēśvara and Godhra, and his treaty with the Sultān of Delhi, *id.* 200-201, 206, son of Lavanasprāsāda, I, pt. ii, 241, 525 and note 6; king of Anahilapattana, *id.* 242.
- Vira-Ganga: *biruda* of the Hoysāla kings Ereyanga and Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 492.
- Vira-Gonkarasa: of the Bāna race, Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486, 488, 489.
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- Vira-Mahandra: Pallava king Mahendrādhirāja, at war with the Western Ganga Ereyappa (930-940), I, pt. ii, 304, 332, 379.
- Viramati: Jain nun, brings up Vanarāja, I, pt. i, 151.

- Virama Visala** : *see* Visaladeva.
- Viramgām** : sub-division of Ahmadābād district, details of, IV, 235-237. *Town*, *id.* 354; Muna lake at, I, pt. i, 180 note 2; disturbance at (1734), *id.* 314; Sher Khān Bābi appointed governor of, *id.* 315; expulsion of the Marāthās from, by Bhāv Singh, *id.* 323; besieged by the Marāthās; surrendered by Bhāv Singh, *id.* 323, 324; given by Rangoji to the Musalmāns, *id.* 326, 513, 518; *see* also VII, 174-176.
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- Virā-Nārāyan** : temple of, at Gadag, I, pt. ii, 426 note 3.
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- Virā-Pāndyadeva** : Someśvara III and Jagadekamalla II's governor of the Nolambavādi province, I, pt. ii, 456, 458.
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- Virā-Rājendradeva I** : Chola king; *see* Rājakesarivarman.
- Virā-Rāmachandra** : *see* Rāmchandra the Yādava king.
- Virā-Rāmadevarasa** : Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Virā-Rāmanatha** : Hoysāla prince, son of Virā-Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 493; holds local authority under the Pāndyas, *id.* 508.
- Virā-Saivas** : Saiva champions, the Lingayat sect so called, I, pt. ii, 477, 478.
- Virāśarman** : preceptor of Mayuraśarman, founder of the Kādamba family, I, pt. ii, 286.
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- Virasimha** : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
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- Virā-Someśvara** : Hoysāla king (1234-1235 and 1253), I, pt. ii, 493; succeeds his father Narasimha II; his various names and records, *id.* 507; marries the Chālukya princess Devalamahādevi, *id.* 466; takes the Chola kingdom; his earliest and latest dates; his titles; fights against the Yādava king Krishna of Devagiri, *id.* 508.
- Virāt** : a division of Abhiras. "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x.
- Virāt** : *see* Vairatpur.
- Virāta** : Puranic king, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Virātakot**, Virātānagara or Virātānakot : another name of Hangal, XXII, 389; *see* also I, pt. ii, 504, 558 and notes 6 and 7.
- Virāta-Farvan** : fourth book of the *Mahābhārata*, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Virātānagari** : old name of Wāi, XIX, 224 note 3, 614.
- Virā-Vāghela** : *see* Viradhavala.
- Viravarman** : successor of Skandavarman I, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Virā-Vikramāditya I** : Gutta prince, Mallideva's son, I, pt. ii, 579, 581, 582, 583.
- Virā-Vikramāditya II** : Gutta prince and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV, I, pt. ii, 466<sup>4</sup>; son of Joyideva I of the Gutta family, *id.* 489; ruler of Banavāsi, *id.* 520; Gutta feudatory, holds Banavāsi province, *id.* 524, 578; Ahavāditya Gutta prince, son of Gutta II (1182 and 1213), *id.* 579, 581; feudatory of the Kalachurya king Ahavamalla, *id.* 582, 583.
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- Vir Ballāl** : Hoysāla chief (1192-1211), XV, pt. ii, 91 and note 1.
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- Virhol** : timber tree, XXV, 18.
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- Virpur** : state and town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 688-689.
- Virsen** : Abhir king (419 A. D.) of Nāsik, XII, 240. *See* also I, pt. ii, 177.
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- Virupāksha** : temple of Śiva at Pattadakal, built by Lokamahādevi, wife of Vikramāditya II, I, pt. ii, 374.
- Virupāksha** : sixth Vijayanagar king (1465-1479), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
- Virvāv** : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 689.
- Visala** : *see* Visāladeva, the Vāghela king.
- Visaladeva** : ruler of Chandravati near Mount Abu, vassal of Śārangadeva Vāghela (1275-1296), I, pt. i, 204.
- Visāladeva** : Vāghela king (1243-1261), I, pt. i, 206; defeats his brother and Tribhuvanapāla Solanki; refuses to acknowledge an overlord and lessens the miseries of a three years' famine, I, pt. i, 203; defeated by Krishna and overthrown by Mahādev the Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 244, 246, 528.
- Visāladeva** : son of Viradhavala, *rānā* of Dholka, I, pt. ii, 242, 525 and notes 8 and 9.
- Visālānagara** : town in East Gujarāt, fortifications of, repaired by Visāladeva, I, pt. i, 203.
- Visādev** : king of Ajmir, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Visāpur** : peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5; fort, details, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 254-256.
- Vina** : section in Vania *castes*, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 70, 435.

- Visavadar**: village in Káthiáwár, Hothal-Padmini's cave near, VIII, 690-691.
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- Vishálgad**: hill fort in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 4, 6, 293; mosque, fair, tradition of the building of, water-supply, inscription and history of, *id.* 322-323; Malik-ul-Tujár defeated by the *rāja* of (1453), I, pt. ii, 31; captured by Bahmani troops (1469), *id.* 32; surprised by Shiváji (1659), XVIII, pt. ii, 228; surrendered and its name changed to Sákhkháralana (1701), I, pt. ii, 80.
- Vishálgad**: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166.
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- Vishaya**: district, I, pt. ii, 21, 398.
- Vishnu**: the preserver, second member of Hindu Trinity or *trimurti*, worship of, in his incarnations of Ráman and Krishna, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 531; cursed by Vranda, marriage with Vranda in her form of *tulsi*, *id.* 387-388; bloodless offerings made to, in his form of Krishna, *id.* 409; *asopalav* leaves offered to, *id.* 383; sesame seeds, the emblem of, *id.* 404; worship of image as Rānchodji and Rādhākriṣṇa, *id.* p. xxxv, 118, 136, 213, 362; synonyms of, I, pt. ii, 142; idol of, *id.* 181; the family god of Chálukya and Rashtrakúta dynasties, *id.* 338, 359, 387; Adam represented as, IX, pt. ii, 40.
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- Vishnu**: *see* Hoysála king Vishnuvardhana.
- Vishnubali**: guardian-pleasing, fourth Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3.
- Vishnubhatta-Somayájin**: saint, gives shelter to the queen of Vijayáditya, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Vishnuddasa**: chief, father of Chandragupta's (396-415) feudatory, I, pt. i, 65.
- Vishnugopa**: Pallava king of Kañchi, his grant, I, pt. ii, 319 note 2, 320 and note 6, 321 and note 2, 280, 317, 324; conquered and afterwards liberated by Samudragupta, the early Gupta king, about the middle of the fourth century A. D., *id.* 319; *yuvárāja*, brother of Simhavarman I, the Pallava chief, *id.* 321.
- Vishnugopa**: Ganga king (A. D. 351), I, pt. ii, 300.
- Vishnugopavarman**: *see* Vishnugopa, Pallava king.
- Vishnuhára**: god, grant made to the temple of, at Kandukura by the Pallava general Vishnuvarman, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Vishnuites**: religious sect in Gujaráť, followers of Vishnu, divisions—followers of Rám, chief sects; followers of Krishna, chief sects, IX, pt. i, 530, 533, 535.
- Vishnu Kanchi**: place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vishnupálita**: Sátakarni lieutenant in Govardhana, I, pt. ii, 150.
- Vishnu Puran**: Hindu religious book, IX, pt. i, 532; I, pt. ii, 155, 162, 164; proofs of the careless preparation of, *id.* 165.
- Vishnurája**: Vishnuvardhana III (709-746), I, pt. ii, 326.
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- Vishnuvamsa**: race of Vishnu, Bhiliama II said to come of, I, pt. ii, 511 and note 7.
- Vishnu-vamśodbhava**: Devagiri Yádava epithet, I, pt. ii, 517.
- Vishnuvardhana**: Hoysála prince (1117-1137), various forms of his name, I, pt. ii, 494; his *birudas*, *id.* 492, 494; his titles, *id.* 498; feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara III, *id.* 456, 498; of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 452, 497, 498; his conquests, *id.* 495-497, 499; invades Vikramáditya VI's dominions, *id.* 218-219, 497; is pursued by the Sindas, *id.* 459, 497, 575; his war with the Kádambas of Hangal, *id.* 562, 569; presents Gangarája with territory for his services, *id.* 499-500; makes a successful night attack upon the forces of Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 500; Puránic genealogy of the family probably devised in his time, *id.* 490; his wife's religion, *id.* 491; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 88-89, 92.
- Vishnuvardhana**: Varika prince, feudatory of Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 311-312.
- Vishnuvardhana I**: brother of Pulakesi II, Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 185, 193, 349; appointed to rule over Sátara and Pandharpur, *id.* 185; establishes at Vengi the Eastern Branch of the Chálukyas, *id.* 185, 352; his grants, *id.* 338, 351, 356, 410 note 1. *See* Kubja-Vishnuvardhana.
- Vishnuvardhana II**: Eastern Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 369 note 5.
- Vishnuvardhana III**: Eastern Chálukya king (709-746), I, pt. ii, 327.
- Vishnuvardhana IV**: Eastern Chálukya king (764-799), I, pt. ii, 296.
- Vishnuvardhana Rájarája**: Eastern Chálukya king (1022-1063), grant of, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Vishnuvardhana Vijayáditya**: imaginary progenitor of the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 339.
- Vishnuvardhana Vijayáditya**: Western Chálukya prince (1064-1074), son of Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 440, 444; governor of Nolambavádi; his *birudas*, *id.* 454 and note 6.
- Vishnuvarman**: Kádamba king, I, pt. ii, 290.
- Vishnuvarman**: *see* Vishnugop, Pallava king.
- Vishnuvarman**: Hangal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Vishopáka**: village, I, pt. i, 169.
- Vishrámbág**: Palace: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 348, 349.
- Vishrámgad**: fort in Kolába district, XI, 397.
- Vishrámgad**: name given by Shiváji to Patah, XVII, 400.
- Vishvabhu**: third Buddha, image of at Sopára, XIV, 331, 413.
- Vishvadev**: universal lord, fire so considered, IX, pt. i, 356.
- Vishvakarma**: divine architect, I, pt. i, 461, 462; IX, pt. i, 202.



- Vishva Karma : Elur cave temple, I, pt. ii, 9.  
 Vishvakarma : title of a book about Sutar caste, IX, pt. i, 202, note 1.  
 Vishvámitra : royal *vishí*, or warrior-sage, IX, pt. i, 434 and note 9, 447 and note 6; I, pt. i, 461.  
 Vishvámritri : river in Baroda, VII, 14-18.  
 Vishveshvar : god Śiva, great Shaivite temple of, at Benaras, IX, pt. i, 549.  
 Visnagar : sub-division in Baroda, details of, VII, 621. *Town*, its origin, fairs, public buildings and temples at, *id.* 621-622; hospital at, *id.* 527; *see* also IX, pt. i, 13.  
 Visnagara : sub-caste of Nāgar Brahmins, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.  
 Visannavāmi : founder of Sām̐ba *sampradāya* cult or vaiśhnāv sects, IX, pt. i, 533, 535.  
 Visparad, Visparatu : preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1, 226; copy of, made at Ankleshvar, *id.* 186.  
 Visphotak : syphilis, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.  
 Visroda : state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 428.  
 Vistashp : Nuks, original part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (11); preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, *id.* 212 note 1.  
 Visvakarman : writer of the Hallegere grant, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.  
 Visva Saha, Visvasēna : the last Kshatrapa king (A. D. 292), I, pt. ii, 177; twentieth Kshatrapa (294-300), his coins, I, pt. i, 48-49.  
 Visvaśimha : eighteenth Kshatrapa, I, pt. i, 272-278; coins of, *id.* 47.  
 Visavārāha : father of Grahāri, I, pt. i, 139.  
 Visavarmān : the son or younger brother of Naravarmān the Malava (A. D. 423), I, pt. ii, 312.  
 Vitā : town in Sātārā district, XIX, 609-610; trade centre, *id.* 216.  
 Vital Statistics : *see* Births and Deaths.  
 Vitarāja Jayabhata : title of Jayabhata I, Gurjārā ruler, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 312 note 2.  
 Vitarāja : Jain *tirthankara*, I, pt. i, 195.  
 Vitex : *alatz*, *altissima*, *bicolor*, *leucoxylan*, *negando*, timber trees found in Southern Marāṭha Country and Konkau, XXV, 108, 109.  
 Vithal Devāji : Gaikwār's officer, captures Malhārāv Gaikwār (1803), I, pt. i, 413; appointed *subha* in Kāthiawār, *id.* 426.  
 Vithalgad : *taluka* in Kāthiawār, VIII, 689.  
 Vithalpant : Anegundi or Bahmani revenue officer (1343-1490) his unit of measurement, XXII, 440 and note 3, 459 note 3, 650 and note 2.  
 Vithalrāv Bhāu : Baroda minister (1810), VII, 216, 235-236.  
 Vithalrāv Diwanji : Baroda minister, his career, VII, 206, 216, 230, 236, 239-240, 242, 321, 322, 324, 326.  
 Vithal Shukdev : lieutenant of Raghunāthrāv in Gujarāt, settles peace with Iawān Mard Khān (1753), I, pt. i, 337.  
 Vithalvādi : in Thāna district, temple and an old pond at, XIV, 383.  
 Vithoba : Hindu god, XIII, 524; shrine of, at Pandharpur, IX, pt. i, 549, worship, service and history, XX, 417-432, 473 note 2; at Nāsik, XVI, 512.  
 Vithoji Holkar : murder of (1802), XVII, pt. iii, 15 note 2, 413.  
 Vitis Vinifera : grape tree, XXV, 150.  
 Vitolia : early tribe in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 290, 329-330.  
 Vittarasa : the father of Somalādevi, I, pt. ii, 508; Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1270), *id.* 528.  
 Viveridās : civet cat, etc., in Ratnāgiri district, X, 45.  
 Vizagapatam : grants from, I, pt. ii, 297.  
 Vizārāt Mal : Angria's title, IX, 146.  
 Vizaydurg : *see* Vijaydurg.  
 Voddīyavva : daughter of prince Dhorappa, married to Vaddiga, the Yādava prince, I, pt. ii, 231.  
 Voddīyavva : wife of Bādagi, I, pt. ii, 513.  
 Vohorvu : word Bohora derived from, IX, pt. ii, 24.  
 Vohukshathra : fourth Gāthā day, IX, pt. ii, 218.  
 Vol : meaning forced contributions, levied by powerful landowners, in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 216, 227 and note 1.  
 Volagesocerta : Parthian mart (A. D. 60), XIII, 412.  
 Vora : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 144.  
 Vovla : an estate in Sālisette, XIII, 545, 546.  
 Vows : among Gujarāt Musalmāns, offerings of, allowed by the law of the prophet; forms of, IX, pt. ii, 127-128; made by Indian Musalmāns to saints, to visit shrines of note, *id.* 128-129; to Tāziāhs and other institutions of the Muharram, *id.* 129-130; to genii, fairies and spirits, *id.* 128, 130; called *Goths* among Pārsis, offerings of; objects of; names of, *id.* 230-231; among Gujarāt Hindus; marriage, IX, pt. i, 45, 46; moon, *id.* 400; sun, *id.* 394; made to Tajias, *id.* 137, 362; of walking over live coal as a cure for cattle plague and sickness, *id.* 357; taken in saints' honor, *id.* 361; by barren women, *id.* 367; when child is attacked by small-pox, *id.* 370-371; during epidemics, *id.* 414; taken by Vāghris, *id.* 515-517.  
 Voyagers : Hindu, prehistoric, XIII, 711-715; in Palestine (B. C. 700), Persia (B. C. 480), Carthage (B. C. 300), Rome (B. C. 250), Greece, Germany, England (B. C. 200-60), *id.* 403 and note 1; in Egypt, Alexandria, Constantinople and Jāva (A. D. 150), *id.* 414 and note 3, 417 note 1; in Persia, Alexandria, Ceylon, Jāva, and China (A. D. 500), *id.* 420 and note 5; in Persia and Arabia (650-900), *id.* 432 and note 6, 711 note 2; in Ormuz, Aden, Zanzibar and Malacca (1300-1500), *id.* 446 and note 7, 712; in the Persian Gulf, Mokha, East Africa, Malacca, Sumātra, Cong and Bassora (1500-1700), *id.* 468 and note 10, 488; in Maskat, Red Sea, Batavia, Yemen, the Somali Coast, Holland and England (1760-1811), *id.* 520 and note 3; in the Persian Gulf, Arabia, Africa and the Bay of Bengal (1882), *id.* 350, 716, 730 note 1.  
 Vranda : wife of demon Jālandhar, cursed by Vishnu, Vishnu's consort in the form of Tulsi, IX, pt. i, 387.  
 Vrata Khandā : the work of Hemādri, I, pt. ii, 136, 230, 231, 232, 234, 236, 244; part

- of Hemādri's *Chaturvarga Chintāmani*, an exposition of religious fasts and observances, *id.* 249; introduction to, *id.* 268-275, 445, 511, 512-513.
- Vriatrasur: demon, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Vrhimukhagrāma: village granted to a temple by Mangaleśa, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Vriji: ruler of Mālwa, is said to have introduced new divisions into old castes IX, pt. i, 469 note 3.
- Vrijjia: Central Asian tribe identified with Sakas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1.
- Vrindāvan: place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vrishabha: Śiva's bull, I, pt. ii, 227.
- Vrishadhwaṇa: bull standard, used by Mihirakula, IX, pt. i, 442.
- Vultures: at Māthorān, XIV, 257.
- Vulturidae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 54.
- Vyāghralācchhana: tiger crest, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Vyāghra Mrigalācchhana: crest of a tiger and a deer, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Vyāghramukha: king of Gurjārās, said to belong to Śri Chāpa dynasty, IX, pt. i, 488 and note 3, I, pt. i, 467.
- Vyāghrapāli: Vāghela, the home of Vāghelās, I, pt. i, 198.
- Vyāghrarāja: Chāpa king (628 A. D.), I, pt. i, 138 note 1.
- Vyāghrarāja: king of Mahā-Kāntara (350 A. D.), subdued by the Guptās, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Vyāghrarata: Varika prince, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Vyāghrasa: village identified with Vāgra, in Broach district, I, pt. i, 129 and note 3; or with Wāghās in Kaira, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Vyāj-Vah: interest book, IX, pt. i, 84.
- Vyāntakesh: god, XII, 58.
- Vyāntaktrāy: becomes chief of Mudhol (1817), XXIV, 394.
- Vyas: Brāhman sub-caste in Gujarāt, origin of, IX, pt. i, 21.
- Vyāsji: island in the Narmada in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 6.
- Vyatpāta: days of certain combinations of stars, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 continued on page 24.
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- WAAZ\*: Musalmān sermon, IX, pt. ii, 134 note 2, 169.
- Wadageri: village in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 446; inscription at, *id.* 450 note 1.
- Wadder: see Vadar.
- Wādhel: Rajpūt tribe, Musalmān prisoners of war enrolled among, by Mularaj II (A. D. 1177-1179), IX, pt. i, 444.
- Wadhwan: state and town in Kāthiawār, VIII, 261, 691-701; fortifications at, capital of Dharanivaraha (914), I, pt. ii, 383.
- Wādās: Pārsi boat builders, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Wafāt: Musalmān holiday on the twelfth day of the third month, IX, pt. ii, 140.
- Waganti, Wagaṇi: a food and sacred plant, XXV, 145, 291.
- Wages: in Bombay Island (1717-1768), XXVI, pt. ii, 252-253; *hamdās* (1768), *id.* 253-255; artificers' (1772), *id.* 389-391; history of, all district volumes, see Capital under District Name.
- Waghdas: name possessing special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Wāghili: village in Khāndesh, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284, 515; record at, *id.* 518.
- Wāghria: castrator, at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Wāgra: sub-division of Broach district, II, 539-541. *Town*, *id.* 569.
- Wagtail: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 80.
- Wahabi, Wahnabi: Musalmān sect in Gujarāt; dissenters, known as Gheir Mukallid or Ahl-i-Hadith, IX, pt. ii, 12; schism from Sunni faith, *id.* 13; origin and rise of sect in Arabia, the chief leaders and the government of, duties of, *id.* 12 note 3; brought into India (1821), their rise to importance (1857), spread of their doctrines in Gujarāt, chiefly by Maulavi Liakat Ali, among Sunni Bohorās, *id.* 13, 61, 175; doctrines of, *id.* 13, 61, 128; in Thāna district, XIII, 225; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 308; in Sholapur district, XX, 201; in Belgaum district, XXI, 411; in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 150-151.
- Wai: sub-division of Sātara district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 444-446. *Town*, temples, old bridge, caves and history, *id.* 610-615; trade centre, *id.* 213-214; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under a Bijapur *mokāsadar* (1648), *id.* 232; Shivze Khan the Mughal general defeated at (1686), *id.* 247; surprised by Rāmchandrāpant (1696), *id.* 250; Nāna Fadnavis at (1795), *id.* 298.
- Waikumba: timber tree, XXV, 78.
- Waingi: a food plant, XXV, 167.
- Waite: Sir Nicholas, chairman of the New or English Company, XXVI, pt. i, 121; his false allegations against the old or London Company at Surat, *id.* 122; dismisses the broker Rustam, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3; governor of Bombay (1708), XIX, 254.
- Wāizapur: village in Gujarāt, rebels (1857) hanged at, I, pt. i, 443.
- Wājha: a caste of Musalmān weavers in Thāna district, XIII, 243.
- Wake: Mr., president and governor of Bombay (1742-1750), arrives in Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 252; retires (1750), XXVI, pt. iii, 370.
- Wākshnigār: news-writer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.
- Walā: town in Kāthiawār, I, pt. ii, 284, 312; see Vala.
- Wālan Kund: sacred fish-pool in Kolāba district, XI, 37, 358, 397-398.
- Walens: timber tree, XXV, 21.
- Wali: a Musalmān saint, IX, pt. ii, 62.
- Walle: name of a child in *aktās* or naming sacrifices, IX, pt. ii, 158.
- Wall Bāwa: Musalmān saint, temple of, at Kendur in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.

For many words sometimes written with the initial "w" the reader is referred to "vy" the more correct form.

- Walid : Al, Umayyad Khalifāh, IX, pt. ii, note 1.
- Walimah : marriage dinner among Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16.
- Walker : Colonel, sent to Baroda as an arbitrator (1802), I, pt. i, 412; decides in favour of Rāvji Appāji, VII, 204-205; induces Colonel Murray to accept Gāikwār's aid, *id.* 212; resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 413, 414; VII, 293-297; his reforms in Barodā, *id.* 215-216; interferes in the affairs of Kāthiāwār, *id.* 320; his settlement of Baroda affairs, *id.* 322-325; settles the Kāthiāwār tribute question, I, pt. i, 416, 422, 423; his proposed administration for the unsettled villages of Ahmadabad district, IV, 149; on the existence of the practice of *sati* in Kāthiāwār (1807), VIII, 121 note 1; on the changed condition of Kāthiāwār in 1808 and 1835, *id.* 167, 246; his account of the Kathis, IX, pt. i, 252, 253, 257 note 1; his derivation of Molesalam, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Walker : Captain, quiets the disturbances in the Nāsik district (1857), XVI, 202.
- Wallace : Colonel (1844), takes Rangna and Vinhālgad, XXIV, 242; defeats the Nāikdās, (1858), I, pt. i, 446; Resident at Baroda, VII, 272, 275.
- Wallung : timber tree, XXV, 133.
- Walursi, Walsura : timber tree, XXV, 44.
- Walton : Mr. Riensi, Bombay Municipal Engineer, designed Tulsi lake, XIV, 365; Malabār Hill reservoir, *id.* 366; and Vehar new outlet works, *id.* 378.
- Walukeahvar : temple in the island of Bombay, XIII, 429 and note 1; remains at, I, pt. ii, 22.
- Wālwa : *see* Valva.
- Wal-wangi : food plant, XXV, 167.
- Wanasa, Wanisa : *tiluka* south-east of Baroda territory, I, pt. ii, 360, 361 note 1.
- Wani : a village in the Nāsik district, copper-plate grant at, I, pt. ii, 387, 391, 398.
- Wansa : timber tree, XXV, 167.
- Wanudev : deity of village Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 61.
- War : timber tree, XXV, 129.
- Wara : town near Thatha, seat of the Memana, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Warblers : class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 78-79.
- Warda : *see* Varda.
- Wardhā : town in Central Provinces, grant and plates at, I, pt. ii, 192, 195, 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 414 note 5, 420.
- Warehouses : for the Company built in Bombay (1672), XXVI, pt. ii, 433; two more bought (1760), *id.* 462; purchase of, in Bombay for military stores (1766), *id.* 473-474.
- Wārna : *see* Varna.
- Warrak : caste of Musalmān paper-makers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 229.
- Warras : timber tree, XXV, 105.
- Warts : *see* Varsoli.
- Wart Snakes : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 81.
- Waruna, Warvanah : timber tree, XXV, 5.
- Warungud : timber tree, XXV, 16.
- Watch Towers : in Thāna district, built by the Portuguese, XIII, 456, 457, 491; at Mandapeshvar and Thāna, XIV, 226, 351.
- Waters : or *ap*, an element, two kinds of, earth and sky; deities or gods presiding over; running water pure; standing water defiled; used in various religious purposes, removes outward impurity, cleanses from sin; used in every-day worship; water dropping over Shiv's *ling*, offered in all Shradhā services; object, IX, pt. i, 348; used in cases of spirit seizures; gift of; five abodes of the water-god Varuna—the sea, rivers, ponds, springs, wells, *id.* 350; form and details of worship, *id.* 349-351; details of rain worship, *id.* 351-353; veneration for, among Parsis, IX, pt. ii, 213; spirit, angel, 216, 217.
- Water-carriers : at Matheran, XIV, 265.
- Water falls : in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 284-288, 328-329, 352; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 720, 730, 734; at Mahābaleshwar, XIX, 506-507; in Belgam district, XXI, 11, 556-561, 608.
- Water-pot : worship of, among the Komtis, XX, 54.
- Water Works : all district volumes, *see* Irrigation under District Name.
- Wathen : Mr., archaeologist, I, pt. i, 120; I, pt. ii, 199, 247, 254; brought to light an inscription at Miraj, *id.* 178.
- Watson : Colonel J. W., his history of the Kāthis, IX, pt. i, 257-260; similarity between Kāthiāwār Kolis and the Rājputas according to, *id.* 237 note 2; his notice of Khants and their customs, *id.* 240 notes 3 and 4, 241 note 1; of Valakiyas, *id.* 245, note 1; his opinion that the Jethvas are Medhs, I, pt. i, 145; identifies Pilomolo with Bhimāl, *id.* 466; his notice of Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 2.
- Watson : Admiral James, captures the fort of Vijayadurg (1755), XI, 152-153, 447; X, 196; XIII, 497; I, pt. ii, 95; a monument erected in honour of, by the Company, in Westminster Abbey, *id.* 95.
- Watson : Captain John, reduces the fort of Sindhudurg (1765), X, 351; in joint command of the expedition against Thāna (1774); wounded in the siege; captures Thāna, XXVI, pt. i, 378, 384; I, pt. ii, 101; XIV, 360.
- Watson : General, succeeds Mr. Melvill as the resident of Baroda (1882), VII, 226.
- Wawaii, Woula : timber tree, XXV, 132.
- Wax : Kānara forest produce, XV, pt. i, 30; export of, XV, pt. ii, 58.
- Wazifah : land grants, I, pt. i, 212; land held on religious tenures by Hindus, confiscation of, by an order of Aurangzeb between 1671 and 1674, *id.* 285.
- Weather : tests to find out dry or wet year among better class husbandmen, IX, pt. i, 353-354; among early trees, *id.* 354-355.
- Weather-wagers : in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 211-212.
- Weaver Bird : in Ratnāgiri district, X, 83.
- Weavers : in Bombay island, wages of, advances to, encouragement (1731-1740), XXVI, pt. ii.

- 137-141; in Cambay, VI, 192 note 5; in Baroda, VII, 154-156; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 348-350; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 185-191, 196-198; XVIII, pt. iii, 296-297; in Sátara district, XIX, 202; in Sholapur district, XX, 270; in Belgaum district, XXI, 336-342; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 369-373; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 211-212.
- Weaving: cotton and silk in Bombay island (1672-1762), XXVI, pt. ii, 131-142; of stockings (1683), *id.* 134-135. *See* all District Volumes under Crafts.
- Webb: Colonel, grave of at Máivan, X, 352.
- Weber: Professor, on the early entrance of the Pallavas into India, I, pt. ii, 317.
- Wedderburn: Sir W., his proposal to establish arbitration courts in Thána district, XIII, 633.
- Wednesday: Budhvar, sacred to Mercury, other name of, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 402; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 240.
- Week Days: their sacredness, beliefs about, XVIII, pt. i, 239-241; among the Bene-Israeli, *id.* 513.
- Wega: star, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Weights and Measures: all district volumes, *see* Capital under District Name.
- Wellesley: Sir Arthur, captures Sapa and the adjoining province in the Kánara district and returns to Mysore (1799), XV, pt. ii, 146, 351; captures the chief of Bilgi (1799), *id.* 276; visits Haliyal and Sambráni, *id.* 304, 340; drives out banditti from Sirsi (1800), *id.* 345; pursues Dhundia Vágh (1800); crosses the Tungabhadra; takes the forts of Airani and Ranabennur; passes through Haveri and Devagiri; crosses the Varda and arrives at Savanur; defeats Dhundia at Kundagol; passes through Kalas, Lakshmeshvar and Shirhatti; takes Dambal and Gadag; passes through Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijapur, XXII, 421-425; XXI, 391-396; XXIII, 446-447; marches to Poona to place Bájiráv on the throne, XXII, 426, 649, 651, 802; I, pt. ii, 608; on his way halts at Akluj (1803), XX, 407; reaches Poona (1803) after a march of 60 miles in thirty-two hours, XVIII, pt. ii, 283 and note 1; his observations on the condition of the country round Poona, and the Peshwa's administration, *id.* 284-287; his estimate of Bájiráv's character, *id.* 288 note 2; XVIII, pt. iii, 414; takes Ahmadnagar from Sindia and restores it to the Peshwa (1803), XVII, 411-412; I, pt. ii, 629; defeats the Maráthas at Assaye (1803), *id.* 629; disperses the freebooters about Akalkot (1804), XX, 292; improves the way to Bor Ghát (1804), XIII, 318; checks the aggressions of Kolhapur against the allies of the English, XXIV, 235.
- Wellesley Bridge: in Poona, named after General Wellesley, XVIII, pt. ii, 154-155; XVIII, pt. iii, 400-401.
- Wellington: Duke of, *see* Wellesley.
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- Yekdare**: village in Ahmādnagar district, caves at, XVII, 741.
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- Yelawatti**: village in the Banavāsī province, I, pt. II, 278 note 2.
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- Yunnan: settlement in, of Thierong and his successor Thi-tsung-ti, I, pt. i, 501.
- Yusuf Adil Khán or Sháh: believed to be the son of an emperor of Constantinople, I, pt. ii, 32; governor of Daulatábád, made governor of Bijápúr on the death of Muhammad Gáwan, avails himself of the weakness of the Báhamani kings and declares himself king of Bijápúr (1489); assists his former sovereign Muhammad Sháh Báhamani II to put down the rebellion of Bahádur Giláni; joins Muhammad Sháh in an expedition against Kásim Barid; betrothes his daughter to Muhammad Sháh's son Ahmad and thus establishes his equality with his former king, *id.* 640; takes steps to improve the Konkana, *id.* 33; died (1510), *id.* 640; another account of: (1489-1510); his early life, becomes independent and fixes on Bijapur as his capital; his wars with Vijayanagar; changes the state religion, his character and reforms, XXIII, 404-410; *see* also XVII, 357 note 2, 360; XIX, 227-228; XXI, 366 note 2; X, 195, 327.
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- Yuvanáshva: king of Turanmál, mentioned in the *Mahábhárata*, XII, 238.
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## Z

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**Zakāt**: literally 'purification,' a Musalmān religious tax, I, pt. i, 213 note 1; paid to the head *mulla*, IX, pt. ii, 33, 49, 126 note 4.  
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**Zarus**: food plant, XXV, 160.  
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**Zeln Khān**: Bāhamani chief, I, pt. ii, 589; he and his brother Khwājā Jabān hold Puraenda, Sholāpur and eleven districts of the Bāhamani kingdom about 1485; they quarrel and are supported by Yusūf A'dil Khān and Ahmad Shāh respectively, *id.* 589; *see* also XX, 278-279.  
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**Zichās**: women dying in child-birth, IX, pt. ii, 150.  
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**Zoskalés**: king Za Sāgal or Za Asgal or Za Hakalé, I, pt. i, 543.  
**Zubeir**: ancestor of one of the families of Naiatas, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.  
**Zuhr**: noon prayer among Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.  
**Zulfikarkhān**: Aurangzeb's general in the Dakhan, attacks Rājārām at Jāina (1700), XX, 289; XIX, 252; supports Shāhu (1707-1709), *id.* 253-255; captures and loses Sinhagad (1707), XVIII, pt. ii, 240; XVIII, pt. iii, 444; defeated by Khanderāo Dābhāde near Burhānpur (1716), I, pt. i, 388.